

REPORT.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1905-1906.



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CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.			
The Royal visit	...	i	Agriculture	vi
Administration	...	i	Civil Veterinary Department	...	...	vi
Condition of the people	...	i	Co-operative credit societies	...	...	vi
Land Revenue	...	ii	Weather and crops	...	...	vi
Survey	...	ii	Forests	...	...	vii
Settlement	...	ii	Manufactures and trades	...	...	vii
Land Records	...	ii	Public works	...	...	viii
Court of Wards	...	ii	Canals and Irrigation	...	...	viii
Rent law litigation	...	ii	Provincial finance	...	...	viii
Special Bundelkhand laws	...	iii	Excise	...	...	ix
Legislation	...	iii	Stamps	...	...	ix
Police	...	iii	Income-tax	...	...	ix
Criminal Justice	...	iv	Public health	...	...	ix
Prisons	...	iv	Medical Relief	...	...	x
Civil Justice	...	v	Sanitation	...	...	x
Registration	...	v	Vaccination	...	...	x
Municipalities	...	v	Education	...	...	x
District and local boards	...	v	Archaeology	...	...	xi

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		
1. Physical features of country area, climate, and chief staples	...	1	6. Civil divisions of British territory	...	1
2. Political	...	1	7. Details of last census, &c.	...	1
3. Historical summary	...	1	8. Changes in the administration	...	2
4. Form of administration	...	1	9. Relations with tributary states, &c.	...	2
5. Character of land tenures, &c.	...	1	10. Condition of the people	...	2

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11. Realization of the Land Revenue	...	3	15. Waste lands	...	...	5
12. Surveys	...	3	16. Government estates	...	...	5
13. Settlements	...	4	17. Wards estates	...	...	5
14. Land Records	...	4	18. Revenue and rent-paying classes	...	...	6

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19. Legislating authority	...	9	24. Civil Justice	...	...	13
20. Courts of Legislation	...	9	25. Registration	...	...	14
21. Police	...	9	26. Municipal Administration	...	...	14
22. Criminal Justice	...	11	27. Local Boards	...	...	16
23. Prisons	...	12	28. Volunteering	...	...	17

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29. Agriculture	...	18	34. Manufactures	...	...	24
30. Weather and Crops	...	21	35. Trade	...	...	24
31. Horticulture	...	22	36. Buildings and Roads	...	...	26
32. Forests	...	22	37. Canals	...	...	27
33. Mines and Quarries	...	24	38. Irrigation	...	...	27

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
39. Gross revenue, &c.	29	45. Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes	31
40. Land revenue	29	46. Forests	31
41. Canal revenue	29	47 and 48. Provincial and Local Revenues	31
42. Excise	29	49. Municipal Funds	33
43. Stamps	30		
44. Assessed taxes	30		

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
50. Details of last census, &c.	34	53. Medical relief	35
51. Births and deaths	34	54. Sanitation	36
52. Emigration and Immigration	35	55. Vaccination	37

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
56. General system of Public instruction	38	59. Literary Societies	42
57. Education	38	60. Arts and Sciences	42
58. Literature and the Press	41		

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE.
61. Archæology	43

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
62. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction	44	64. Stationery	44
63. Ecclesiastical	44	65. General Miscellaneous	44

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1905-1906.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The most notable event of the year was the tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who visited Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh, their presence evoking everywhere the most loyal and spontaneous enthusiasm among all classes of people. At Lucknow His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Medical College which is destined to be the memorial of the royal visit to the United Provinces. During the absence of His Royal Highness at Gwalior, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales paid visits to Dehra Dun, Mussooree and Cawnpore.

2. The Honourable Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

3. The kharif of 1904 gave a normal yield except in Bundelkhand where an unevenly distributed rainfall resulted in a widespread loss of crops.

Condition of the people.

A late storm in October facilitated the rabi sowings, and the winter rains were early and plentiful. There was a record area under cultivation, and up to January 1905 the outlook had seldom seemed so promising. But a few nights of severe frost entirely changed the scene, and shattered all hopes of continued prosperity. The shadow of plague already lay heavy on the people, when this fresh calamity, so unexpected and sudden, was added to their afflictions. But, strengthened by the prosperity of the preceding years and helped by prompt and liberal remissions of revenue, they met their misfortunes with courage and success. All hopes were fixed on the coming monsoon. A favourable season, though it could not undo, at least would have repaired their losses. Unfortunately the rainfall was capricious and scanty, and still more unfortunately the deficit was most marked in many of the tracts where the frost had caused the greatest amount of injury. It was soon evident that a famine could not be averted. Distress first declared itself in the Jalaun district where the loss of crops had been most complete, and famine was formally announced from 1st November 1905. In January 1906 famine conditions were recognised in Jhansi, Muttra and two tahsils of the Cawnpore district, and by the end of March Hamirpur, Etawah, and parts of Agra and Banda were added to the affected area. By the middle of April the number of people on relief works or in receipt of relief aggregated nearly two lakhs, and the total did not fall below one and a half lakhs till the monsoon broke towards the end of June. Relief works were then gradually closed, but the distribution of gratuitous relief continued till October when the last valedictory doles were given. Outside the famine area the high prices of food caused hardship to the poorer classes and to those whose wages were paid in cash, but there was no marked scarcity of work.

Land revenue.

4. In spite of unfavourable circumstances and indifferent harvests the collection of the land revenue presented no exceptional difficulties. "Liberal remissions in the worst tracts contributed largely to the comparative ease of the ultimate realization of the Government demand, though they may have delayed its payment by their tendency to encourage revenue-payers to hold back for a time in the hope of establishing the need for further reductions. An increase in the milder forms of process indicates the necessity found for an antidote to check this procrastination. There was no increased resort to the severer processes of transfer and sale. Nearly the whole of the realizable demand was collected, and, great as the losses from the frost undoubtedly were, it is a matter for congratulation that the revenue-payers were enabled to commence the succeeding year almost entirely free from the burden of suspended balances and arrears.

Survey.

5. In consequence of the withdrawal from the province of all officers of the Survey of India who could be spared, the provincial survey ceased to exist as a separate organization, and its work was brought under the direct control of the land records department. Cadastral surveys were continued in three districts, and useful work was done by the traverse section in different parts of the province.

Settlement.

6. Comparatively little settlement work was in progress. Operations were completed in one district and nearly completed in two others. In three districts alone was there much work remaining to be accomplished, but in three others operations were commenced.

Land records.

7. Sanction has been given for the appointment of a Deputy Director of land records, whose time will be entirely devoted to the supervision of the land records staff and their work. The staff of assistant registrar kanungos has been redistributed and their pay raised, and the number of patwaris in certain districts has been increased. There was an improvement in the percentage of patwaris who had passed their examination, and the obligation of residence is becoming more and more of a reality.

Court of Wards.

8. During the year one hundred and ninety-eight estates with a rental demand of seventy-six lakhs were under the management of the Court of Wards. Twenty estates were released, and management was assumed of eleven estates during the year. Among the estates taken under charge were the important taluqa of Nanpara, with a gross rental of over ten lakhs, and two other large estates in Oudh, Payagpur and Bilchra. The rent rolls of the released estates increased during their period of management by nearly a lakh of rupees; debts aggregating twenty-nine lakhs were discharged, and about nine lakhs were invested, spent on improvements, or handed over in cash to the proprietors on the release of their estates.

9. The rental collections for a year so unfavourable to agriculture were good. Remissions of revenue were given in the distressed tracts, and the proportionate rental remission in the Court of Wards estates aggregated three lakhs. The unfavourable character of the year prevented much progress being made in the liquidation of debts, but the liabilities of several estates paying high rates of interest were paid off and consolidated by means of loans bearing interest at more reasonable rates. Management charges amounted to a fraction over ten per cent. of the gross income of the estates.

Rent law litigation.

10. The total number of suits and applications filed under the Agra Tenancy Act decreased. Suits for arrears of rent and applications for

ejectment fell slightly, suits for distress and for enhancement fell considerably, and suits for ejectment showed a drop of seven per cent., but were still twenty-nine per cent. above the average of the last three normal years under the old Act. One of the chief objects of the present Act was to place restrictions on the ejectment of tenants. It was hoped that the difficulties intentionally placed in the way of ejectment would reduce their number to an insignificant figure, and would at the same time induce landlords to grant long leases as the only means of preventing the accrual of occupancy rights. Both these hopes have been frustrated by the facility with which landlords have overcome the difficulties of effective ejectment and by the suspicions with which they regard the provisions for dealing with tenants on the expiry of their leases. An alteration in the period for filing suits and a simplification of procedure are matters which are under consideration. Litigation in Oudh increased slightly, but the variations were unimportant.

11. The second year's working of the special Bundelkhand Acts has now been concluded. In all 15,331 applications were made under the Encumbered Estates Act within the prescribed period. The total number of claims was 30,811, of which 15,919 have been disposed of. The claims disposed of represent fifty-seven lakhs of rupees, and the amount awarded was twenty-nine lakhs. It is satisfactory to find that both debtors and creditors have rendered assistance, and that little opposition has been encountered. The results of the working of the Alienation of Land Act also strengthen the prospect of its ultimate success. They show that there have been few attempts to evade its restrictions, that alienation to persons not members of agricultural tribes has been effectively restrained, that there has been no rise in the rate of interest and that the selling value of land has been maintained. Some contraction of credit was inevitable, but it does not appear that the Act will materially affect the transactions of the small village banker whose assistance is necessary for the financing of agricultural operations.

12. The passing of the Local and Rural Police Rates Bill and of the District Boards Bill, which as Acts II and III of 1906 have come into force since the close of the year, marks an important step in local self-government. The constitution of the boards has been altered, the scope of their duties has been enlarged, and their powers have been increased.

13. The criminal history of the year was largely influenced by the scarcity and high prices which prevailed, and the effect of these was enhanced by the occurrence of an unprecedentedly severe outbreak of plague which caused the evacuation of a large number of villages and offered tempting opportunities to thieves. There was a considerable increase in the bulk of crime, the increase being, as might have been expected, entirely confined to offences against property. Offences against the person showed a falling off. There was a severe outbreak of dacoity, which was combated by the police with much energy and success, and there is reason to believe that most of the principal gangs have been broken up and their power for evil destroyed. In the western districts the outbreak was due to the scarcity which prevailed in Bundelkhand, the Agra division and the adjoining native states. The eastern districts were the scene of operations of several gangs of Haburahs who had disappeared in 1903, and, as now appears, had scattered and taken refuge in Nepal after the raid made on them in that

Special Bon-
delkhand
laws.

Legislation.

Police.

year. Some members of these gangs were convicted of offences committed by them, others were dealt with under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and others were punished as belonging to a gang of dacoits or to a wandering gang of thieves.

14. The exemption of proclaimed villages from the provisions of the Infanticide Act has long been in progress and since the close of the year all the remaining villages have been exempted. The Act, in short, has done its work. Infanticide, or the systematic murder of infant girls to forestall the difficulties attending their marriage, no longer exists in the United Provinces, and the protection of infant life may now safely be left to the ordinary law and to public opinion. As with sati, a case of which occurred this year, instances of infanticide will doubtless occur, but as an approved and established custom, it has disappeared.

15. The difficulty of obtaining suitable men for the post of village headmen is again noticed in many districts. This is no doubt a real difficulty, but probably not an insurmountable one. It is to be feared that in some districts the police do not obtain the assistance that they ought from the headmen, and that this is principally due to the attitude of the police towards them.

16. A substantial improvement has taken place in the police in the past decade both in their work and position. Irregular methods of detection are being gradually discarded for straightforward and proper methods, a sounder system of criminal surveillance has been learnt, and the old sense of insecurity arising from the prosecutions and punishments of police officers which the malpractices of the past inevitably necessitated, is fast disappearing. Among the reforms that have been recently introduced one of the most important is the creation of the new post of deputy superintendent. The association with the superior officers of the department of gentlemen specially chosen from the upper grades of Indian society cannot but be of the greatest advantage and will certainly conduce to greater confidence in the force and to a better understanding between it and the public generally.

Criminal Justice

17. The number of cases brought to trial was slightly lower than in the preceding year, though the amount of crime rose considerably. This apparent anomaly is explained by the unfavourable circumstances of the year which led to a disproportionately large number of petty and untraceable thefts. The percentage of conviction, both in Courts of Session and before magistrates, was considerably higher in Agra than in Oudh. The average duration of trials before magistrates was nine days. There were one hundred and fourteen sentences of death, three hundred and ninety of transportation and twenty-three thousand of rigorous imprisonment. More whippings were inflicted, but on the other hand more first offenders were released without punishment, both being results which were to be expected in a year marked by the large number of petty offences against property. Honorary magistrates continued to render efficient service, and relieved the ordinary courts of an appreciable amount of case work.

Prisons

18. The number of admissions was greater than in the preceding year, but the average daily population decreased. This was due to a larger proportion of short-term punishments, resulting from the expansion of petty crime. Discipline was well maintained, and the punishment roll was comparatively light. Corporal punishment decreased. The health of the

prisoners was good, though the high standard of the preceding year was not to be expected. Adverse climatic conditions coupled with high prices of food led to the admission of many prisoners in a poor state of health. Though plague was raging in close proximity to most of the jails, the few cases that occurred among prisoners are evidence of the thoroughness of the preventive measures that were taken.

19. Litigation increased in Agra and decreased in Oudh, but in neither province was the variation very marked. The pending file of appeals was reduced in Oudh but rose in Agra, and that of original suits increased slightly in both jurisdictions. The duration of contested suits was seventy days. The total value of suits before the courts aggregated six hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees. Again about fifty per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were wholly infructuous. The High Court has been unable to make any impression on its accumulated arrears, and at its present strength there is little hope that it will be able to do so. Village munsifs decided more cases than in the preceding year.

20. An amendment to the Transfer of Property Act was the main cause of an increase in the number of documents registered, but bad harvests with their resultant indebtedness were doubtless a contributory cause. The system of recording thumb impressions has worked well, and has been extended to the registration of bonds affecting moveable property in two divisions where the forgery of such documents was common.

21. In spite of bad harvests and scarcity the income of the municipalities shows a substantial increase, nearly half of which was derived from enhanced octroi receipts. Expenditure also rose. Six and a half lakhs were spent on water works and nearly eleven lakhs on drainage and sewerage schemes. Loans aggregating seven lakhs were paid by Government and were utilized mainly on improvements to water supplies and drainage systems. More money was also spent on conservancy, roads and education. Police charges decreased with the transfer of the cost of municipal police to provincial funds. There was less direct expenditure on plague, but much was done indirectly to check its ravages in the way of drainage, pavement of lanes, conservancy and general extension of sanitary supervision. On the whole it may be said that municipal boards justified the trust reposed in them; that their administration was guided by an increasing sense of responsibility, and that their services merited the approval of the Government and of the citizens.

22. The ordinary income of district boards was slightly lower than in the previous year, but large grants from the Government of India for expenditure on primary education and civil works made an addition to their resources of nearly twelve lakhs. Their closing balance exceeded ten lakhs. A great advance was made in education in consequence of the utilization of the special grants, but more money for its further development and the improvement of school buildings is required. There was an increased expenditure on civil works and arboriculture. In most districts a few non-official members were found ready and able to render assistance.

23. Next year's report will deal with the boards as constituted under the new Act. It is hoped that the wider financial and administrative powers conferred on them by the new law and the orders issued under it will, while increasing their responsibility, add also to their usefulness in the management

and control of local affairs. Their financial position has been improved, and the possibilities of their future have been clearly placed before them by the adoption of a contract system, under which the contributions which they will receive have been fixed for the next three years.

Agriculture.

24. An important scheme for improving the department of agriculture and extending its operations has been initiated. The agricultural school at Cawnpore has been converted into a college with a three years course, and arrangements have been made for scientific enquiry into agricultural problems that specially concern this province. Next in importance to the foundation of the college is the establishment at suitable places throughout the province of agricultural stations with experimental farms, where seed most suited to the locality will be raised for local distribution, local difficulties investigated and the value of ascertained improvements demonstrated. The organization of a trained well-sinking staff is nearly complete, and the cultivator will soon have within easy distance experts who will assist him and save him from what in the past has often proved unprofitable expenditure. Continued attention has been paid to improvements in sugar manufacture. The demand for seed was unprecedented and the issues from the seed depôts increased considerably. Similar depôts will be attached to each of the agricultural stations, and it is hoped that they will eventually result in the establishment by the people themselves of seed depôts on a co-operative basis.

Civil Veterinary Department.

25. The year was comparatively free from serious outbreaks of disease among horses and cattle. Good work was done in inoculation, and no signs of opposition were shown. Additions are being made year by year to the number of veterinary dispensaries and there are now eighteen in the province. That there is still room for more is indicated by the fact that, notwithstanding the general absence of the worst forms of disease during the year, there was a marked increase in the total number of animals treated in dispensaries. In the scheme for the expansion of the agricultural department the question of the improvement of the breed of cattle has not been neglected, but so far the advance has been slow.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

26. The assets of the societies dealt with in last year's report amounted to seventy-five thousand rupees. This year's report shows assets of upwards of two lakhs. Progress has been made in weeding out and closing the accounts of those village banks which showed little hope of ultimate success, and very few banks of the original type were started during the year. It seems probable that development in the future will be mainly on the lines of the central or district banks, with affiliated societies gradually spreading as branches or agencies throughout the locality served by the central bank. Compared with other forms of societies the central bank attracts more capital as it affords greater security; it also offers a solution of the difficulty of keeping proper accounts, and its operations can be more easily supervised by the Registrar and his inspectors.

Weather and Crops.

27. The rainfall in July 1905 was everywhere sufficient for the kharif sowings, but in the following month was seriously in defect in the western and south-western portions of the province. There was an unequal distribution of rain in the first fortnight of September, and the latter part of that month was wet in the east and dry in the west, until just at its close a

storm brought useful rain to the western divisions and the Jhansi district. October was rainless, but the September storm limited the area of serious loss to the districts of Muttra and Agra, the south of the Etawah and Cawnpore districts and the greater part of Bundelkhand. The cold weather was practically rainless until the middle of February 1906, when heavy and general rain did good to the unirrigated crop in the west of the province, but was too late to be of much benefit elsewhere. The kharif area was almost a normal one, but the deficiency in ground-moisture restricted the autumn sowings and limited the area under rabi crops. There was a fairly satisfactory kharif harvest in the eastern divisions, Rohilkhand and the greater part of Oudh. Elsewhere the outturn was indifferent; the districts of Muttra, Jalaun and Una suffered most. The rabi crops were fairly good in most divisions, but failed in Bundelkhand and in the Muttra and Agra districts. In the province as a whole none of the important food crops gave anything like a normal yield on a normal area.

28. The forest circles have been reconstituted, and the Forest School at Dehra Dun has been converted into an Imperial Forest Research Institute and College with a full staff of experts, whose attention will be mainly directed to scientific research in connection with Indian forests.

29. The preservation of the forests in the hill stations and cantonments received attention. A length of sixty-one miles of new road was constructed, but much work in this direction still remains to be done in several of the hill divisions, where profitable export business is checked by the present inaccessibility of the forests. The policy of constructing good serviceable rest houses for forest officers to replace the old unsuitable buildings has been continued. Extensive losses were caused by fire, for which the exceptionally dry character of the year was mainly responsible. Frost also did serious damage especially in the drier submontane areas of the Eastern circle, where it not only injured the fallen seed, but caused a temporary loss of vitality in the trees. The abolition of departmental agency marks an important change in the system of exploitation in the forests of the Jausar division, and its effect on the railway sleeper trade will be watched with interest. The financial results of the year were satisfactory, and the surplus of income over expenditure amounted to upwards of ten lakhs of rupees.

30. Cotton and jute mills, iron and brass foundries and other recognised industries gave employment to a larger number of workmen than in the preceding year. More factories for ginning and pressing cotton were opened, but the number of indigo factories continued to decline.

Manufactures
and trade.

31. The course and extent of trade were mainly influenced by the agricultural conditions of the year, and the frost and the capricious monsoon which followed it had a predominating effect on the traffic returns. The varying fortunes of the different parts of the province are reflected in the figures of the internal rail-borne traffic, which show a marked rise in consequence of the brisk movement of grain from one block to another within the province. Short supplies of grain and of other agricultural produce and the resultant high prices naturally restricted exports, and at the same time led to an expansion of the import trade. The net result was a decline of one hundred and thirty-five lakhs of maunds in the weight of the total external rail-borne traffic, but an increase of one hundred

and sixty-three lakhs of rupees in its value. Among individual articles of import and export, grain and pulse contributed most largely to the increase in imports. The coal trade revived, and the imports of salt, sugar, tobacco and railway materials also rose, while that of cotton goods declined. Exports of wheat and other grain fell off by more than two hundred lakhs of maunds, and of oilseeds by upwards of sixty lakhs of maunds. Increased exports of hides followed on the loss of cattle in the distressed tracts, the export trade in raw cotton was brisker, and that in sugar was the largest on record. The weight of river-borne traffic amounts to about one-thirtieth of the weight of rail-borne traffic, and, as in the case of the latter, shows an increase in imports and a decrease in exports.

32. Trade both with Nepal and Tibet improved. High prices stimulated the import of grain from the former country, and the treaty of Lhasa has probably begun to affect the conditions of trade with the latter.

Public Works.

33. Nearly ninety-four lakhs of rupees were spent through the Public Works Department on the construction and repair of public buildings and communications. The most important buildings, the construction of which was completed during the year, were the quarters for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, the court house at Aligarh, the normal school at Gorakhpur, and the normal school for girls at Lucknow. Among buildings under construction may be mentioned the currency office at Cawnpore and the hospital for Europeans at Allahabad. In many places new tahsils and police stations were built, and numerous other works and additions to existing buildings were completed or in course of construction. Seventy-four miles were added to the list of metalled roads.

Canals and canal irrigation.

34. The total capital outlay amounted to approximately thirty-two lakhs of rupees, of which nearly twenty lakhs were spent on protective works. Excellent progress was made in providing irrigation for the dry tracts of Bundelkhand which, in addition to the Betwa canal, will soon be further protected by the Ken and Dhassan systems. The lakes in Hamirpur and Jhansi have been formed into a separate division, and are being improved for irrigation purposes. The progress made with the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary, and the construction of the Mursan distributary show that the precarious tracts in the Agra division have also not been forgotten. In all one hundred and fifty-six miles of new channels were constructed, bringing the total of all channels up to thirteen thousand seven hundred miles. The total capital outlay on canals now exceeds ten crores of rupees. The gross realizations of the year amounted to nearly eighty-nine lakhs, or fifteen lakhs below the receipts of the preceding year. The falling off was due to the copious winter rains of 1904-5 which limited the demand for rabi irrigation. The area irrigated during the year, the assessments on which will be collected in the current year, exceeded thirty-five lakhs of acres and is the largest on record, being seventeen per cent. above the area irrigated in the famine year of 1896-7, and more than a million acres in excess of the average irrigated area of the preceding nine years. The cause of this extraordinary demand for canal water was the failure of the monsoon and early winter rains. The value of the crops grown during the year on land irrigated from canals amounted to more than thirteen crores of rupees.

Provincial finance.

35. The terms of the settlement with the Government of India remained unaltered, but the province received large new assignments for

definite purposes and reforms aggregating over forty lakhs of rupees. The year was not a favourable one for the provincial finances. Large reductions of the rabi revenue demand were occasioned by the disastrous frosts of the spring of 1905, and remissions and suspensions of the kharif demand also were necessitated by the capricious character of the monsoon. The accounts, which opened with a balance of sixty-six lakhs, closed with a balance of thirty-eight lakhs. On the receipt side the chief increase appears under land revenue, the head through which the assignments from imperial funds were made. Stamps contributed two and-a-half lakhs more than in the previous year. Reductions of fifteen lakhs in the irrigation revenue and of ten lakhs in provincial rates were the most important items of decrease. On the expenditure side there was an increase under most heads of account, but the differences were particularly marked under police, famine relief, contributions, jails and education.

36. The most conspicuous feature of the year was a large and probably temporary decrease in the consumption of country spirit. It is ascribed to the phenomenal frost of the spring of 1905, which impoverished the country and reduced the cane crop, and to the drought of the autumn of that year. The loss in income from country spirit was in part made up by increased revenue from tari, opium, and hemp drugs, but the principal addition to receipts occurred from Rosa rum. Apart from a considerable increase in the issues of this spirit to the Panjab, a very large quantity was removed from bond in the closing days of the year in anticipation of the rise in duty. The raising of the duty from its former rate of four rupees a gallon which took effect from 1st April 1906 was not premature, for during the year the average duty on ordinary country spirit all over the province was appreciably higher than that figure. There has been a steady progress in raising the taxation upon intoxicating drugs.

37. The income from stamps rose by four and-a-half lakhs of rupees and was the highest on record. An increase in litigation, both civil and revenue, an extension of borrowings owing to the drought, and a greater activity in trade were the causes mainly responsible for the higher revenue.

38. A rise in the amount of receipts and a drop in the number of objections are the most noticeable features of the income tax returns. Receipts exceeded twenty lakhs of rupees.

39. The climatic and economic conditions of the year were not conducive to its healthiness. The early months were exceptionally cold and damp, the rains were late and generally scanty, harvests were indifferent and prices high. These circumstances, combined with an unusually virulent epidemic of plague and several severe outbreaks of cholera, raised the mortality to the abnormally high rate of forty-four per mille, nearly ten per mille above the quinquennial mean of the province. A high death-rate was accompanied by a low birth-rate, and a considerable excess of deaths over births has been recorded. More than half the total number of deaths are attributed to fever. Plague, during the few months that its outbreaks lasted, caused a terrible mortality, almost decimating the Muttra district where forty-seven thousand people died from its effects, and raging with more or less severity in every district in the plains. In the latter part of the year an epidemic of cholera was added to the misfortunes of the people, causing most havoc in Oudh and in the Gorakhpur division. Small-pox was not anywhere very

Excise.

Income tax.

Public health.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906]

prevalent, and the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea was below the average.

Medical relief

40. The year was a busy one for the medical department. That the hospitals maintained their popularity is shown by an increase of half a lakh in the attendance. Plague, or rather suspiciousness and fear of possible preventive measures, no longer frightens people away. The system of issuing medicines in quantities sufficient for longer periods adds materially to the comfort and convenience of the sick, and has worked well. In view of the large annual mortality from malarial fever it is satisfactory to find that the sale of quinine has made so marked an advance, and it is hoped that the appreciation of its use will, with the additional agency for its sale, become more widespread. The use of both anti-venene and permanganate of potash for the treatment of snake-bite is reported to have been beneficial.

41. The foundation of the Medical College has already been noticed. The project, which was originated thirty-five years ago by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, was revived by the Talukdars of Oudh, and received throughout the United Provinces with an unparalleled cordiality and enthusiasm. Subscriptions exceeding thirteen lakhs of rupees have been promised.

Sanitation.

42. The sanitary works in most of the large towns were extended during the year. Nearly eleven lakhs of rupees were spent by municipal boards on drainage and sewerage schemes, the bulk of the expenditure being incurred in Lucknow, Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Agra and Moradabad. The sanitation of Mussooree has lately engaged the attention of Government and the report of the committee which was appointed last year is under the consideration of the municipal board. The calls upon the services of the Sanitary Engineer were too numerous for all to be attended to, but he has since the close of the year been given an assistant to help him in the performance of his duties. The effect of the progress in sanitary improvement, though overshadowed by the prevailing unhealthiness of the year, will doubtless be felt when more favourable conditions return.

Vaccination.

43. The increase in the number of vaccinations, notwithstanding that both plague and cholera were prevalent, is satisfactory. Lymph was regularly supplied to all districts in the plains from the bovine lymph depôt at Patwa Dangar.

Education.

44. Education has made remarkable progress. The number of educational institutions rose during the year by over a thousand and the number of pupils by close upon seventy-five thousand, but in a province where only fifteen per cent. of the boys and less than one per cent. of the girls go to school, there is still much leeway to make up. The total expenditure exceeded sixty-six lakhs.

45. The University has been reconstituted in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Universities Act. A school of Arabic has been established at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the College, a science school has been founded. Since the close of the year Government has allotted nearly two lakhs for the buildings and other requirements of the new technical classes of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, one lakh to the University for the establishment of a Central Law College, and half a lakh to the Canning College for a hostel, in addition to many other special grants to other educational institutions.

46. More schools and a larger enrolment are features common both to secondary and primary education, but the number of primary schools and their enrolment show the most marked increase. This development was largely owing to the utilization of the grant of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, which enabled district boards to open new board schools, to increase their lists of aided schools, to add to the number of teachers, and to improve existing buildings or construct new ones. Progress, too, has been made in the training of teachers. There were at the end of the year five normal schools, and a sixth has since been opened. The course has been extended to two years, and to provide for practical instruction a model school has been attached to each of those institutions. Training classes for lower primary teachers have also been started in forty-six districts and have been attached to selected vernacular schools. The prospects of the subordinate inspecting staff have been improved, and in ten districts their number has been increased.

47. Effect is gradually being given to the recommendations of the committee on the education of Indian women, but there is little real demand for female education. At the present stage Government prefers to rely mainly on aided schools managed by the people themselves and on home classes.

48. One lakh and seventy thousand rupees were spent on the repairs and restoration of ancient monuments and buildings. The colonnade round the Taj quadrangle, the Diwan-i-am in Agra fort, the minarets at the gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, Salim Chishti's tomb at Fatehpur-Sikri, and the Zohra Bagh kiosque at Agra were the buildings to which most attention was devoted.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.)

RAMPUR.

1. The financial position of the State remains sound. The total revenue was 35 lakhs, and the expenditure 33 lakhs. Government paper worth 2 lakhs was purchased, raising the total amount held by the State in Government securities to 181 lakhs. There was a cash balance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs at the close of the year. Collections of the current demand were good, and progress has been made towards reducing the outstanding balances of previous years. Finance.

2. The harvests were fairly good, and the condition of the people was satisfactory. A system of irrigation canals is maintained by the State and is being improved. The sugar industry remains depressed and under existing conditions cannot withstand the competition of foreign sugars. Agriculture.

3. Twenty new schools have been started, and the attendance shows a 10 per cent. increase. There are now 149 schools in the State, including six girls' schools. Education.

4. The year, with the exception of an outbreak of plague, was a healthy one. Plague was practically confined to the towns of Rampur and Shahabad. At the former a segregation camp and special plague hospital were opened. Vaccination has advanced and shows a marked increase in the number of successful operations. Public health.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rampur in April 1905, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in July of the same year. The latter opened the new palace known as the "Hamid Manzil." General.

TEHRI.

6. The revenue, which is mainly derived from forests, amounted to 7 lakhs, and was half a lakh less than that of the previous year. Expenditure, including $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs invested in Government paper, amounted to 5 lakhs, and the surplus at the end of the year was $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Rainfall was ample, crops fair, and the general health good. The dispensaries continued to do good work, and the female hospital has made a satisfactory start. Education has also made some progress. General.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 4 to 86 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There were no changes.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

7. Mr. Sherring, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, visited Taklakot, Gartok and other places in Western Tibet during July and August 1905. Friendly relations were established with the Tibetan officials and the people generally.

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905.)

Agriculture.

8. The year 1904-05 was not a prosperous one for agriculture, the industry with which the majority of the population is directly connected. The season began hopefully. The moisture in the ground was ample for sowings, and the area under cultivation was the highest on record. An unusually early cold weather storm, which brought general rain to the provinces in November, supplied any possible deficiency due to the early disappearance of the monsoon, and throughout the cold weather the amount of rain received was exceptional. All other climatic influences, however, pale before the frost which, in the four nights between 31st January and 3rd February 1905, destroyed the crops over large tracts of country, and changed the expectation of a bumper harvest into the certainty of a disastrous loss. The succeeding monsoon was scanty and ill-distributed, and before the cold weather was far advanced scarcity and famine had begun to show their presence in the south-western portions of the province.

Prices.

9. The immediate effect of the frost was a general rise of prices, which then remained practically unchanged until the partial failure of the monsoon led to a further general rise. Thus, except in the first few months, prices were unusually high throughout the year, and continued high during the months which succeeded its close.

General.

10. But the ruin of a harvest, and the losses which follow on a deficient rainfall, were not the only troubles that befell the country, for plague attacked with exceptional severity nearly every district carrying off in the year ending 31st December 1905 more victims than in any previous year. Cholera too was severe in many districts, and the general unhealthiness of the year is indicated by the high mortality from fevers. But there is no reason to believe that the adversities of the year have caused more than a temporary check to the advancing prosperity of the province, except perhaps in Bundelkhand, where the losses from frost were enhanced not only by the deficient monsoon which succeeded that calamity, but by the unfortunate kharif harvest which preceded it, and in the Muttra district, which had the ill-fortune to share in almost every calamity that visited the country. The most hopeful thing that can be said of this calamitous year is that the people met their misfortunes with determination and success. So far as the frost is concerned this can be said without hesitation. The province was then in an exceptionally strong position : prompt measures of revenue relief put heart in the people, and a period of great strain and difficulty was passed through with comparative ease. The final effects of the drought, which had to be faced with weakened resources, will be recorded in the report of another year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905.)

11. The total demand, exclusive of nominal items, in respect of all sources of income under the control of the Board of Revenue was Rs. 8,15,93,084, about 1.6 lakhs less than the corresponding demand last year. The difference is due chiefly to a large falling off in the demand for occupiers' rate and the reduction of local rates. The disastrous effects of the frosts, and to a less extent of other calamities, are shown by the fact that collections were only Rs. 7,69,38,588 as compared with Rs. 8,30,94,925 in the previous year.

12. The real demand for land revenue was Rs. 6,38,60,921. Out of this total a sum of Rs. 42,79,319 was remitted and Rs. 77,004 suspended. Rupees 37,47,830 were remitted on account of injury caused by frost, mainly in the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions, Rs. 5,03,106 on account of injury by excessive rain in Bundelkhand, and Rs. 26,122 on account of injury by hail in several Oudh districts. The demand reduced in this way and capable of realization was Rs. 5,95,04,598. The actual collections were Rs. 5,94,88,631, being 99.1 per cent. of the real demand, but 99.9 per cent. of the realizable demand for collection. The result of the remissions was excellent. To some extent they delayed collections as revenue-payers naturally held back if only in the hope of establishing the necessity for further remissions, but in the end the revenue was realized with remarkably little difficulty. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the loss attributable to the frost was written off and the accounts of the calamity adjusted within the year. An increase in the use of coercive processes was to be expected, but it was comparatively small, and indicates that the payment of the revenue demand put no undue strain on the resources of the people.

The land revenue on the roll increased during the year by Rs. 2,17,021, mainly because of regular settlement.

13. The abolition of the further rate under Act III of 1878 and Act V of 1894, and the reduction of the rural police rate in five of the Oudh districts relieved the revenue-payers to the extent of nearly 14 lakhs per annum. The realizable demand was practically collected in full.

14. Advances under the Land Improvement Act decreased from Rs. 1,24,557 to Rs. 76,462. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act Rs. 3,50,477 were advanced, three times the amount advanced in the previous year. Most of the advances were made in the divisions affected by the frost, where the cultivators required assistance to sow their kharif crops.

12.—SURVEYS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905.)

15. An area of 323 square miles, included in the riverain tracts of the Moradabad district along the Ganges, was traversed. A traverse was run along the Allahabad-Rewah boundary for a length of 98 miles in order to fix the sites of boundary pillars and to facilitate a cadastral survey. The traverse section also revised the plans of 8 square miles of Cawnpore city and environs, surveyed and mapped part of the lands of the Hapur Remount dépôt, prepared general maps of the Fyzabad and Ajodhya towns from the recent surveys of those municipalities, and surveyed the boundaries of 1,364 linear miles of first class roads.

16. Cadastral surveys were continued in Moradabad, Hamirpur and Banda. In Moradabad maps and records of 807 villages with an area of 669 square miles were prepared. In 320 square miles the maps were corrected, and in 349 square miles a survey was made. In Banda the maps were revised and new annual records written for 720 square miles, and in Hamirpur the maps for 782 square miles were corrected and records written for the same area.

17. The provincial surveys ceased to exist as a separate organization in October 1905.

Total demand
and collections.

Land Revenue.

Cesses.

Advances.

Traverse Survey.

Cadastral survey.

General.

Chapter II. 4 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

**ADMINIS-
TRA-TION OF
THE LAND.**

the withdrawal from provincial work of all technical officers who could be spared. The drawing office alone was retained for another year, and the remaining cadastral map correction, and the miscellaneous work of the traverse section were transferred to the direct supervision and control of the Land Records department, which was strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Director for Surveys.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905.)

General.

18. The final report of the Farrukhabad district was received and the settlement confirmed for 30 years. The work in Hardoi and Etah was completed, in Mainpuri and Jalaun it was nearly completed, but in Cawnpore, Jhansi and Azamgarh much remained to be accomplished. In Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur the work of settlement was commenced.

Oudh.

19. In Hardoi, the last district in Oudh in which operations continued, the few remaining cases of distribution and under-proprietory rent were disposed of and the settlement was confirmed for 30 years.

Agra.

20. In Etah the revised revenues of parganas Bilram, Soron, Sahawar, Sirhpura and of tahsil Jalesar were declared and distributed, and all work connected with the settlement was finished. In Cawnpore the revenues of tahsils Bilhaur and Sheorajpur were declared and distributed, and three parganas and portion of a fourth were inspected. In Azamgarh the work of assessment is complete. The laborious and intricate task of attestation in this district was brought to a close in July, and the Deputy Collectors were then engaged in clearing off the enormous files of pending cases. The revision of assessment in pargana Kashipur of the Naini Tal district resulted in a decrease of Rs. 14,724 in the revenue.

In tahsil Dehra of the Delra Dun district, the only tract which was actually brought under settlement during the year, maps were corrected and inspection work finished, except in a small hill area and the lands of a dozen villages within the municipality of Dehra.

In Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur, work preliminary to assessment was carried out, and arrangements made for the commencement of regular operations.

Cost.

21. The total cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 4,46,590.

Case work.

22. There were 63,206 cases for disposal, of which 41,081 were decided. Work was heaviest in Azamgarh where 33,857 cases came before the settlement courts, of which 18,542 were disposed of during the year.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905.)

Establishment.

23. A new post of Deputy Director of Land Records was sanctioned, and the officer selected for the post was attached to the department pending the receipt of formal sanction to his appointment.

A scheme was approved for reallocating the staff of registrar and assistant registrar kanungos. The existing staff was inadequate in many of the eastern districts, and the additional staff required was provided by reductions in those districts, mostly in the western divisions, where the staff was in excess of requirements. The net result of the scheme is the addition of two registrar kanungos to the staff and the abolition of the posts of four assistants.

Sanction was also accorded to the raising of the pay of one post of assistant registrar in each tahsil from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The number of patwaris rose by twenty-four, as the net result of the revision of circles in various districts, and assistant patwaris were sanctioned for ten circles. Junior officers of the Indian Civil Service were attached to the department for overhauling the land records work in Aligarh, Etawah and Allahabad.

**Boundary
marks.**

24. The boundary marks were generally reported to be in good order. The rules and orders on this subject were collected and revised, and the introduction of the new rules was sanctioned experimentally in six districts.

25. In most of the Agra districts no difficulty was experienced in keeping the maps up to date. In Allahabad the correction of the maps of the trans-Jumna tahsil was completed, and considerable progress was made in Basti where the map-correction in *halbandi* villages presents special difficulties owing to the minute sub-divisions of fields. The scheme for resurveying the alluvial villages in the Ballia district was dropped, but the supervising staff will be strengthened, and proposals for revising the patwaris' circles in that tract considered.

26. In Oudh the general condition of the maps was reported to be satisfactory in most districts. In Hardoi the maps of all villages were corrected, except in those cases where they were so hopelessly out of date that special action was necessary. In Kheri the maps of 6,307 out of 6,739 villages were fully corrected.

As regards the maps in pargana Bhitauli of the Bara Banki district, it has been decided that a resurvey by professional agency is necessary.

26. The new registers of Ghazipur and Jaunpur were completed by special staff, which was then moved to Allahabad and Ballia. Registers for Cawnpore, Jalaun, Azamgarh and Mainpuri are under preparation in the settlement offices, and a special staff is engaged on the registers of the Agra district. Tahsil regis-
ters.

27. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the school course rose from 91 to 92, and of patwaris returned as resident from 75 to 78. Papers were filed with fair punctuality. Sufficient testing of the annual records was done by supervisor kanungos, but retesting on the part of officers on the headquarters staff was inadequate in many districts. Patwaris.

28. Special attention was paid to the rent-rolls in Basti. In the Kasia sub-division of Gorakhpur considerable progress was made in getting the real assets recorded, and the rent-rolls of nearly 500 villages were verified. Rent-rolls.

29. The surplus of the patwari funds for the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,022, and the sum at the credit of the funds to Rs. 8,44,881. Proposals for utilising the recurring surplus have been sanctioned. Patwari funds.

15.—WASTE LAND.

(There is nothing to record.)

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905. Separate reports on the administration of Special Government Estates in the Kumaun and Benares Divisions for 1904-1905.)

30. There were 446 estates under the supervision of the Board of Revenue at the close of the year. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 3,19,019 and collections to Rs. 2,65,194 or 83·1 per cent. The short recoveries were due chiefly to remissions necessitated by damage caused by frost. Minor Estates.

31. The income of the Tarai and Bhabar estates in Naini Tal, the largest Government property, was Rs. 6,24,002 and the surplus Rs. 2,00,583, or Rs. 47,898 less than in the preceding year. Over 2 lakhs were spent on public improvements and repairs. Experiments for improving the drinking water supply were continued and showed satisfactory results. Cultivation slightly decreased. Special estates.

The Almora and Garhwal-Bhabar estates brought in Rs. 38,902, about Rs. 3,000 more than in the preceding year. Rs. 17,730 were spent on public improvements and the maintenance of public works.

The income of the Dudhi estate in Mirzapur was practically the same as last year, viz. Rs. 28,000. Rs. 5,057 were spent on the construction and bridging of the Mundi-Semar road.

17.—WARDS ESTATES.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for 1904-1905.)

32. The Court of Wards assumed charge during the year of 11 estates with an aggregate rent-roll of Rs. 19,02,371, and released from its superintendence 20 estates with a rental of Rs. 6,48,762. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 178. General.

The most important estates of which charge was assumed were: Nanpara in Bahraich with a rent-roll of Rs. 10,25,900, and a Government demand for revenue and cesses of Rs. 2,62,190; Payagpur in Bahraich with a rent-roll of 4 lakhs, and a Government demand of Rs. 1,36,856; Bilehra in Bara Banki paying Rs. 1,03,548 for land revenue and cesses out of a rental of Rs. 2,88,462; Bijaigarh in Mirzapur, and the estate of the late Raja Lachman Das in Muttra.

Estates re-
leased.

33. The estates released during the year had when superintendence was assumed a rent-roll of Rs. 5,56,388, which rose during the period of management to Rs. 6,48,762. Debts aggregating Rs. 29,36,769 were paid off; two and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on improvements; nearly 6 lakhs were invested; and Rs. 76,284 in cash were handed over to the proprietors on the release of their estates. The Bhadri estate in Partabgarh, and the Surajpur estate in Bara Banki were the chief properties released.

Financial.

34. The cash balance at the credit of the Court of Wards was Rs. 21,14,758 at the beginning of the year. The gross income of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 95,77,915 including Rs. 17,82,782 realized by sale of property or borrowed, and the closing balance was Rs. 15,41,914. After deducting remissions allowed on account of injury to crops, the recoverable rental demand was Rs. 72,78,148, of which Rs. 68,13,095 or 93·5 per cent. were collected.

Land revenue.

35. Rupees 81,44,890 were paid on account of land revenue, rates, and cesses. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,32,247 were sanctioned by Government in consequence of the failure of the harvests. The demand unabated by remission amounted to 42 per cent. of the current rental demand, and despite the unfavourable character of the seasons to no more than 48 per cent. of the actual rental collections.

Cost of man-
agement.

36. Management charges amounted to Rs. 7,91,651, or 10·2 per cent. of the gross income of the estates. Every endeavour has been made to keep the cost of management within reasonable limits, and the Board are convinced that, except in the case of a few estates, any further reduction of expenditure would be incompatible with efficiency and with ultimate economy.

Maintenance
and education
of wards.

37. Rupees 14,22,617 were spent on the maintenance and education of wards, of whom 98 are studying at colleges or schools. Nineteen of the older wards received practical instruction in the management of their estates.

Repayment of
debts.

38. The payments made during the year on account of principal, interest and costs amounted to Rs. 24,12,139. Progress in the repayments of debts was in the case of many estates somewhat retarded by the reduction of income caused by the failure of the crops.

Improvements.

39. The expenditure on buildings and works of improvement amounted to Rs. 4,38,878.

The tenantry.

40. Some indication of the general moderation of the rental demand in Court of Wards estates, and of the consequent prosperity and stability of the tenantry, is to be found in the fact that they were able in a year of agricultural stress to pay a sum equivalent to 95·5 per cent. of the current demand as reduced by remissions, or to 91·7 per cent. of the unabated demand. Advances amounting to Rs. 68,205 were granted for the purchase of seed and cattle, and the construction of wells. Rs. 40,803 were spent on sanitation and the provision of medical aid for the tenantry and Rs. 33,415 on their education.

Agricultural
banks.

41. Agricultural banks made fair progress, but their establishment and success depends on the initiative and support of the management.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905; on the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act for 1904-1905, and on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act for 1904-1905.)

Rent law li-
tigation in
Agra.

42. The number of suits and applications filed under the Tenancy Act in the province of Agra was 264,238, and is slightly lower than in the previous year.

Arrears of
rent.

43. Suits for arrears of rent fell by 2,287 or 2 per cent., the decrease being general in all divisions but Agra and ranging from 2 to 8 per cent.

There were also fewer applications under section 59, i.e. for ejectment on the basis of an unsatisfied decree for arrears. But suits and applications of these classes still remain at a high level, and the Board are of opinion that the provisions of Act II of 1901 have favoured the institution of rent suits, not as a means of ejectment, but by increasing their efficiency in the recovery of arrears, and in support of this view they point to the disproportionately great decrease in suits connected with distraint in Agra as compared with the decrease in Oudh, where similar provisions are not in force.

44. Suits for enhancement fell from 9,060 to 6,260 or by 31 per cent. Enhance-
ments. The average under the old Act was 6,788 cases, but comparison is misleading, as the provisions of the new Act enable tenants to be sued collectively. Allowing for such collective suits, it is probable that the number of enhancements in the last few years has been considerably above the normal, and it seems clear that landlords have been taking full advantage of prosperous times to increase their rent-rolls. The present decrease was due to the unfavourable agricultural outlook, which was particularly depressing at the period fixed for filing suits.

45. The number of suits for ejectment (including 2,161 suits filed on 2nd October 1905) was 74,264, as compared with 80,003 filed in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 7 per cent., but they are still 29 per cent. above the average for the last three normal years under the old Act. As the object of taking ejectment proceedings is in the majority of cases merely enhancement, the decrease may undoubtedly be regarded rather as the result of the adverse character of the year than as an indication of a return to the former level. It has been decided that a reversion to the old system of notices is undesirable as improperly placing the burden of proof on the tenant, and that it is impracticable to combine a system of notices for uncontested cases with a system of suits for contested cases. The questions of altering the dates for instituting suits, and of simplifying the procedure are under consideration. Ejectment was ordered in 63,022 cases, and decrees for ejectment were executed during the year in respect of an area of 167,698 acres. Ejectments.

46. The area held on lease for not less than seven years in the year ending 30th June 1905 was 485,614 acres, or 75,499 acres larger than in the previous year. Before these figures can be regarded as indicating a general tendency in favour of long-term leases, allowance must be made for exceptional circumstances in the majority of the districts where the increase was most marked. Leases.

47. Suits and applications filed under the Oudh Rent Act showed an increase of 2,694, chiefly under arrears of rent, relinquishments, applications to eject a tenant, and notices of ejectment. The damage caused by the frost to the rabi crops did not materially affect litigation. Ejectment was quite unaffected by it, as notices have to be served before 15th November. The variations in the statistics of litigation were generally of little importance. Litigation in
Oudh.

48. There has been a falling off in cases of proprietary mutations for the first time for several years, the total being 197,640 against 207,252 in the preceding year. No general conclusions can be drawn from these figures except in the case of Bundelkhand, where the effect of special legislation in reducing the number of sales and mortgages is clearly shown. Mutations in
the revenue
registers.

49. The number of partitions for disposal was 7,569, of which approximately half were fresh applications and half were cases pending from the previous year. The number of applications, though only slightly above last year's figure, exceeds the average number filed in 1896-99, before the present Revenue Act was passed, by 68 per cent. Additional officers to clear off the arrears in certain districts were required. Partitions.

50. The lambardari system shows signs of continued weakening, especially in the eastern districts where the use of bachbandis, or revenue distribution sheets, has been recognised as essential in the interests of the revenue-payers and to the maintenance of proper accounts. Lambardars.

51. In Agra the year opened with a large pending file, but institutions fell about 25,000, and the total for disposal was 353,832 suits and applications of all kinds against 364,817 in the previous year. In Oudh there was Court work.

Chapter II. 8. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

ADMINIS-

TRATION OF an increase from 75,507 to 77,807 cases. Ejectment suits constitute the
THE LAND. bulk of the pending file.

Bundelkhand
Encumbered
Estates Act.

52. The last date for making applications under the Act was 30th September 1904. The Special Judges had for disposal 9,895 applications representing 26,266 claims, and disposed of 4,315 applications with their accompanying 11,150 claims. The total amount of these claims was Rs. 41,86,577, and the amount awarded was Rs. 20,58,265, or 49·16 per cent. of the amount claimed. Realization proceedings were completed in 1,810 cases, in which the amount due under the awards was Rs. 9,04,936. About half this sum, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, was discharged by loans, Rs. 97,933 were paid into court by proprietors themselves, and Rs. 71,394 only raised by the sale (whole or in part) of proprietary rights. The amount by which claims have been reduced, and the fact that in 90 per cent. of the cases hitherto finally disposed of the entire debt was liquidated without recourse to sale, indicate the success of proceedings under the Act. It has worked smoothly. So far as debtors are concerned the operations, unless perhaps when they result in sales, have given rise to no sort of dissatisfaction; and their efforts to assist in liquidation show their appreciation of the objects for which proceedings have been undertaken. Creditors have begun to realize that what they lose in the amount of the claims is largely compensated by the cheapness of the proceedings, the promptitude with which their claims are settled, and by the fact that Government stands behind the debtors. Their disposition generally has been far from hostile, and the first feelings of distrust have vanished.

Bundelkhand
Alienation of
Land Act.

53. In a year, which even for Bundelkhand was one of exceptional calamity, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions from the working of this Act, but its results are hopeful. Agricultural tribes made a net gain in transfers of land paying a revenue of Rs. 4,520; there has been no serious attempt at evasions of the restrictions on alienation, and no depreciation in the market value of land, nor have the rates of interest risen. Credit has contracted, but the cause is to be sought rather in the bad harvests, than in the special legislation.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY:

(See page 40 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION:

The following three bills were dealt with during the year :—

- (1) The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Bill, 1905.
- (2) The United Provinces Local and Rural Police Rates Bill, 1905.
- (3) The United Provinces District Boards Bill, 1905.

All these bills were passed into law during the year 1905-1906 and are now respectively Acts I, II and III of 1906.

Legislation.

21.—POLICE.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police Department for 1905; and the tables under VII—Police appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

55. The total volume of reported cognizable crime shows an approximate increase of 23 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The increase is chiefly in offences against property, and is mainly explained by the scarcity and high prices which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. Plague was also exceptionally severe throughout many months, and the evacuation of villages on this account was doubtless a contributory cause. Offences against the person decreased, as usually happens in a year of comparative distress. The actual number of true cases of cognizable crime was 175,243, of which 138,193 are classified as offences against person and property or against property only. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population rose from 32 to 37.

Cognizable crime.

56. There was a decrease of about 1,600 cases of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 95,284 against approximately 96,900 in 1904. A decrease in non-cognizable crime is an usual accompaniment of a bad season, when people have less money to spend on frivolous litigation and petty squabbles. Approximately one-third of the total number of cases for disposal were dismissed without trial, a little less than one-third were compounded or withdrawn, and slightly over one-third were tried by the courts. Nearly two-thirds of the cases tried ended in convictions.

Non-cognizable crime.

57. There were 501 murders as compared with 405 in 1904. About Murder. 20 per cent. of the reported cases remained undetected.

58. There was an unusual outbreak of dacoity attributable in the western districts to the scarcity prevailing in Bundelkhand, the Agra division and the adjoining Native States, and in the eastern districts to the return of the Haburahs from Nepal. Apart from these disturbing influences there was little dacoity. The total number of cases was 534, in 136 of which firearms were used. Considerable success was achieved by the police in breaking up the gangs which infested the Agra division. The Haburahs who disappeared after the raid made on them in 1903 had evidently scattered, and collected again in Nepal. Their return was marked by a series of characteristic offences committed by scattered gangs throughout the eastern districts, and though they styled themselves Karwals, their identity with the old Haburahs was soon proved. Numerous arrests were made, and a severe campaign was kept up until the gangs were dispersed.

Dacoity.

59. Twenty-three cases of poisoning occurred, of which seventeen were the work of professional poisoners.

Poisoning.

60. There were 843 cases of robbery against 683 in 1904. Detection was somewhat less successful, but the prosecution of cases improved. Two cases of mail robbery were reported, both of which remained undetected.

Robbery.

61. Cases of burglary and house trespass rose from 54,627 to 77,681, a direct consequence of the scarcity and of the temptation afforded by the evacuation of houses on account of plague. There were 293 cases of kidnapping and 208 cases of coining. Rioting decreased, and was more successfully prosecuted. Two hundred and thirty-one cases of culpable homicide were reported and 2,507 cases of grievous hurt, both offences being

Summary of other crime.

Chapter III. 10. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

**PROTEC-
TION.**

and was more successfully dealt with by the police. Both cattle and ordinary theft increased, but the increase in the former is to some extent due to the inclusion of thefts of goats, sheep, and other animals in the returns. There were 944 cases of attempt at or abetment of suicide. A case of sati occurred in the Sitapur district.

Investigation.

62. Investigation was made in 51 per cent. of the cognizable offences, viz. in 98,969 out of the total number of 183,010 cases for disposal. The number of cases decided during the year was 54,734. In cases investigated by the police, the percentage of convictions was 47·6. The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police was 76·9. Investigation at the option of the complainant has recently been substituted for compulsory investigation into cases of burglary with loss.

**Absconded
offenders.**

63. Five hundred and sixty-five absconded offenders were arrested. The number on the registers at the close of the year was 2,683 as compared with 2,660 at the end of 1904.

**Armed and
mounted
police.
Railway
police.**

64. The strength of the armed police at the close of the year was 7,143 and of the mounted police 260.

65. The mileage under the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police increased from 4,745 to 4,857 miles owing to the opening of new sections of line, but will be reduced to 4,564 miles when the recently sanctioned proposal of the Police Commission, that jurisdiction should be coterminous with the limits of a province, has been carried into effect. Crime increased, but, except as regards recoveries of property, a general improvement in work was shown. Thirty-five cases of obstructions placed on lines were reported, and convictions were obtained in 15 cases. Thefts from goods sheds and running trains increased. Sixteen cases of telegraph wire cutting occurred, of which 11 were in the Aligarh district. The offenders were believed to be railway and telegraph employés, but no offence was brought home.

Rural police.

66. Rupees 38,932 were distributed as rewards to 12,152 chaukidars. The number of punishments increased. Only 166 chaukidars are now remunerated by jagirs. There are still 1,244 paid by zamindars in four Oudh districts.

**Training
school.**

67. Instruction was given to 114 students. The class of candidates who joined the school continued to improve.

Rewards.

68. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 82,206 were earned by 10,069 members of the force for good services, in addition to Rs. 16,598, awarded for preventive duty in connection with the excise and opium revenue.

**Finger im-
pression slips.
Criminal
tribes.**

69. The number of slips received for search was 10,617, and 2,218 criminals were identified.

70. The Sanauriyahs are now more or less a settled tribe, and their record is improving. Recommendations made by Mr. Hailey, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, for improving the system at the Barwar settlement in that district have been sanctioned. The Sansiahhs maintained their reputation as notorious criminals, and the Haburahs in addition to the raid described above continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before. A large sum of money was spent on the construction of new sheds for the Gorakhpur Doms, all of whom are now said to be accommodated with dwellings. The Aheriahhs of Aligarh, the Badaks of Shahjahanpur, and the Bauriahhs of Muzaffarnagar, continued to give trouble.

Infanticide.

71. The Infanticide Act remained in force in 158 villages scattered through 10 districts. Thirty villages were exempted during the year. Special local enquiries were made in all the remaining villages, and in view of an almost general consensus of opinion that the Act had done its work, and that the special procedure was no longer anywhere required, they have all been exempted since the close of the year.

**Village
headmen.**

72. The lists of village headmen have been revised for the purpose of eliminating bad characters and the near relatives of criminals. Eighty-two headmen were convicted during the year. In some villages difficulty is experienced in obtaining the right stamp of men. Some drawbacks and difficulties are inevitable in the development of a new system, but its value is acknowledged by the great majority of superintendents and magistrates, and many instances are given of good work done by headmen.

Reforms.

73. All municipal and cantonment police establishments are now

reorganization of the district clerical staff has been carried into effect. The principal reforms sanctioned and carried out as the recommendations of the Police Commission were—

- (1) the minimum pay drawn by a sub-inspector was raised to Rs. 40 with a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem;
- (2) the pay of 3rd grade head-constables was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem;
- (3) the pay of the lowest grade of constables was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per mensem and that of all constables over three years' service from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per mensem;
- (4) Circle inspectors were given an allowance of one rupee per diem when absent from headquarters.

Mr. Hoskins, who was placed on special duty, submitted his proposals for the reallocation of police stations and the redistribution of the police force. The police manual was under revision by Mr. Trethewy. Twelve candidates for the new post of deputy superintendent have been selected.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(For details see the annual report on Criminal Justice for 1905; and the tables under IV—Criminal Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

74. The number of cases brought to trial was 85,236, and was practically the same as in the previous year. Of the persons tried 74,824 were convicted. The percentage of convictions in Courts of Session was 66, and before magistrates 49. The Courts of Session disposed of 1,950 cases, as compared with 1,952 in the previous year. There was not more than an ordinary amount of serious crime, but offences against property increased.

75. The average duration of cases in magisterial courts was nine days, and the number of cases pending over six weeks was 1,241. Out of 304,986 witnesses who attended the courts of magistrates 268,308 were examined, and 92,624 were paid their expenses.

76. There were 74 sentences of death, 315 of transportation, 18,039 of rigorous, and 969 of simple imprisonment. The number of persons fined was 47,192, and the amount imposed in fines Rs. 2,76,231, of which Rs. 2,36,868 were realized during the year. Whippings numbered 4,203. Security to keep the peace or for good behaviour was required from 6,095 persons, of whom 4,129 were imprisoned in default. Under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 439 persons were released on probation, and under the Reformatories Act, 75 youthful offenders were discharged or delivered to their guardians, and 14 were sent to a reformatory school.

77. In 8,340 cases the appeal or application was rejected, and in 9,443 cases the sentence or order was confirmed; sentences were reduced in 1,712 cases, and reversed in 2,453 cases, and in 1,046 cases proceedings were quashed, or further enquiry was ordered.

OUDH.

78. The number of cases brought to trial was 32,807, being slightly less than in 1904. The percentage of convictions was 57 in Courts of Session and 44 before magistrates.

79. The average duration of cases in the courts of magistrates was 9 days, varying from 6 days in Lucknow to 12 in Hardoi. Out of 91,970 witnesses examined, only 3,544 are said to have been detained beyond the second day. Diet-money to the amount of Rs. 24,407 was paid to 42,628 witnesses.

80. There were 40 sentences of death, 77 of transportation, 5,807 persons were sentenced to rigorous and 409 to simple imprisonment; fines to the amount of Rs. 90,070 were imposed on 16,923 persons. Whipping was inflicted in 1,840 cases. Out of 3,145 persons ordered to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, 1,417 persons were imprisoned for failing to comply. Under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 185 persons were released, and 28 youthful offenders were discharged or delivered to their guardians under the Reformatories Act.

81. Of the 4,331 appeals 799 were summarily rejected and in 2,117 Appeals and

PROTECTION. was, 13·88 days. The Judicial Commissioner's Court dealt with 444 appeals and 215 cases for revision.

23.—PRISONS.

General.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for 1905; and the tables under V—Jails appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

82. At the commencement of the year there were 23,010 prisoners of all classes in jail, and at its close 24,401. Admissions numbered 78,382 and show an increase of 6,149, but the average daily number of prisoners was 23,684, or 204 less than in the previous year. The increase in the number of admissions taken with the diminution in the daily average is a further indication of the fact pointed out in previous sections of this report that the increase in crime was in petty crime against property, the result of scarcity and high prices. The number of convicts received in the jails was 31,922, or 1,023 more than in the previous year. The increase was practically confined to those who were sentenced to one year or less. There was a slight decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to transportation for life and a considerable decrease in the number sentenced to term transportation.

The percentage of literate convicts was as usual very small, and notwithstanding the general spread of education, the proportion of illiterate convicts is practically the same as it was 15 or 20 years ago. The number of previously convicted convicts admitted during the year was 3,483 and their percentage to the total number of convicts admitted was 10·91, as compared with 9·43 in 1904. Of the convicts released at the Coronation only 34 were re-convicted during the year. Juvenile convicts numbered 165, and were kept apart from other prisoners under the charge of specially appointed teachers. Sentences combining solitary confinement with imprisonment increased. Seven convicts escaped, two from plague segregation camps, and five from gangs employed on labour outside the jail. Four of the escaped prisoners were caught within four days of their escape.

The pay and prospects of the subordinate jail officials were considerably improved.

Punishments.

83. The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts was 38,721, of which only 5,024 were "major" punishments. No less than 24,476 or 63 per cent. of the punishments were for offences connected with work. Corporal punishment continued to decrease and was only found necessary in 104 cases. The decrease is due not only to the fact that jail superintendents do not consider it necessary to resort to flogging as often as they formerly did, but also to the fact that serious insubordination and assaults are far less common in the jails than they formerly were, owing to the higher standard of discipline now maintained.

Health.

84. The health of the prisoners continued good. The daily average of sick was 26 per mille and the death rate was 17 per mille. These rates were low, in view of the fact that the year was generally an unhealthy one. The extreme cold of the early months was fatal to many of the aged prisoners, and the trying hot weather caused a large number of deaths from heat apoplexy. Influenza was also prevalent for a considerable portion of the year. There were comparatively few deaths from plague, though it was epidemic in the immediate neighbourhood of almost every jail, a testimony to the efficacy of the measures adopted.

Employment.

85. Forty-two per cent. of the convicts were employed on manufactures. All the annual repairs to jail buildings were done by convict labour, and practically all the vegetables required for the prisoners were produced in the jail gardens. The chief industries carried on in the central prisons were carpet and blanket weaving, printing, oil pressing, tile making, cloth and tent making, and the manufacture of munj matting and daris. Nearly 72 per cent. of the prisoners in the Aligarh district jail were daily employed in making up packets of quinine for sale to the public.

Expenditure.

86. The total expenditure, excluding money spent on buildings, was Rs. 13,50,515, and the average cost per prisoner for the year Rs. 57. The increased expenditure was due mainly to the high price of food grains, the acquisition of land for sanitary purposes in the vicinity of jails, and the introduction of the recently sanctioned higher rates of pay of superintendents.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(For details see the annual report on Civil Justice for 1905; and the tables under III—Civil Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

87. Institutions in courts of original jurisdiction, excluding village courts, numbered 93,645 as compared with 92,085 in the previous year. Increases are to be found exclusively in the western districts, and decreases are almost entirely confined to the eastern districts. No satisfactory explanation of this fact has been put forward.

The number of suits for disposal was 107,148, and the number pending at the close of the year 10,549, of which 3,126 had been pending for over three months. The average duration of contested cases was 71 days, and of uncontested 32 days. The total value of suits was Rs. 3,83,52,930 and exceeds the value in 1904 by over 25 lakhs of rupees. The increase is largely due to a suit filed by the Rani of Landhaura of the value of over a crore of rupees. 42,035 miscellaneous cases were also disposed of.

88. There were 12,777 appeals for disposal before the subordinate courts, and the pending balance was 3,593 at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals was 120 days.

89. The number of applications for execution of decrees before the courts was 96,772 as against 102,362 in 1904, and the pending file at the close of the year was slightly reduced. In 23 per cent. of the applications complete satisfaction was obtained, in 18 per cent. partial satisfaction was obtained, and 53 per cent. were wholly infructuous.

90. The High Court disposed of five original suits, 579 miscellaneous cases and 1,699 appeals. The pending file of appeals numbered 2,114, and has not decreased. The Court points out that the utmost it can do is to keep abreast of the current work, and that it cannot at its present strength hope to make any impression on the accumulated arrears.

91. The number of village munsifs' courts increased from 465 to 474. The number of cases instituted rose from 11,895 to 15,473 and the value from Rs. 1,74,566 to Rs. 2,33,454. Cases valued at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 accounted for Rs. 1,65,360. The number of cases disposed of was 14,918. Over half the suits were instituted on oral contract. Of the cases disposed of, 36 per cent. were compromised, 23 per cent. decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, 23 per cent. decreed on confession or withdrawn, and under 9 per cent. decided after contest. The system is still in its infancy, but its working is promising. An appreciable amount of case work was got through, and, though some of this may have arisen owing to the existence of these courts, it is improbable that a large proportion of it owes its origin to this cause.

92. There were five honorary munsifs who disposed of 350 suits.

Honorary
Munsifs.

OUDH.

93. Institutions numbered 50,850 and fell by 904. There were 58,893 suits for disposal and 11,119 miscellaneous cases, and the year closed with balances of 7,219 and 920 respectively. The average duration of contested cases was 70 days, and of uncontested 30 days. The value of suits was Rs. 2,74,96,494, and exceeds last year's value by 115 lakhs of rupees. The increase is mainly due to a large suit in Hardoi for possession of a taluqa valued at 105 lakhs.

94. The number of appeals before courts other than the Chief Court was 3,947, of which 688 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals was 94 days, and compares favourably with last year's duration of 128 days. There were also 356 miscellaneous appeals, of which 318 were disposed of.

95. There were 44,343 applications for execution of decrees, and all except 5,119 were disposed of. Forty-seven per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous.

96. The Judicial Commissioner's Court decided 683 appeals, and had a closing file of 483 at the end of the year. Out of 407 miscellaneous appeals and applications for revision 952 were decided.

• Chapter III. 14. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]
• PROTEC-
TION.
Village
Munsifs.

97. There were 262 village munsifs. They disposed of 6,326 cases, and had a pending file of 321. Nearly half the number of suits instituted were on oral contracts. Fourteen per cent. of the decided cases were contested.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(For details see annual report on registration for 1905-1906; and the tables under IX—Registration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Offices. 98. The inclusion of the military cantonments of Meerut in the Meerut sub-district has reduced the number of offices to 263. Accommodation was improved by the construction of eight new offices.

Registrations. 99. The total number of all classes of documents registered during the year was 220,377 as against 207,556 in the previous year. The increase is due to a certain extent to bad harvests, but mainly to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act by Act VI of 1904, which has made compulsory the registration of all instruments of mortgage.

Miscellaneous. 100. The fees on all registrations amounted to Rs. 3,94,498, and the total income was Rs. 4,75,823. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,65,149. Two prosecutions were instituted during the year. The rule regarding the identification of persons appearing before the sub-registrars was modified in order to lessen the harassment of the parties, and to limit the scope of the professional identifier.

The system of recording thumb impressions was extended to registrations affecting moveable property in the case of bonds executed in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, where the forgery of such bonds was common.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for 1905-1906; and the tables under XVII—Municipal Administration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Constitution. 101. The number of municipalities was, as last year 89, in 76 of which octroi is in force. There were 17 notified areas. Polls were held in 49 municipalities, and 53 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. There were non-official chairmen in three places, but in Nanpara, where the non-official chairman was absent during the whole of the year, an official chairman has since been elected. The boards held 1,962 meetings, and the average attendance was 9.43 at each meeting.

Revision of octroi and new taxes. 102. Ten octroi schedules were revised completely, and in 14 places the rates on certain imports were altered. Mussooree revised its toll rates to provide funds for its hydro-electric and water-supply scheme, and Etawah and Benares revised the rates of their vehicle taxes.

Rules. 103. The process of revision of rules and by-laws continued. Rules for the assessment and collection of taxes were revised in eight municipalities, and changes in other rules were made in nearly all municipalities. Dairies were regulated in Mussooree, Allahabad and Agra, and livery stables and cow-houses in the first-named. At Agra some restrictions were imposed on the throwing of dead bodies into the river. Numerous instances of rules to regulate the sale of meat, the control of burial and burning grounds, the growth of high crops, the drawing of water from wells, the trenching of night-soil, the control of slaughter-houses, markets, bazaars and so forth are all evidence of the general desire for more complete sanitary reforms.

Income. 104. The ordinary income (excluding loans and grants) of the 89 municipalities was Rs. 61,40,973, against Rs. 57,72,064 in the previous year.

Octroi and other taxes. 105. Octroi shows a net increase of Rs. 1,78,380, which is fairly well distributed among all the divisions of the provinces, all of which show an increase in their net income with the exception of Gorakhpur. In that division the fall is due to the municipality of Gorakhpur, which was hampered by an epidemic of plague. The general causes of increase were recovery from plague, accompanied by the return of the population, revision of schedules, large imports of grain or cattle caused by the presence of famine in the neighbourhood (e.g. in Agra, Etawah, Cawnpore and Kunch), and in Allahabad the occurrence of the Kumbh mela. In many places also better supervision led to the good results obtained.

The average apparent consumption of grain per head of population rose from 6 maunds 9 seers to 6 maunds 37 seers, and in 20 places was in excess of 8 maunds. This rise is due to scarcity and high prices which led to the collection of large stocks of grain in the centre of distressed tracts, and to its disposal in small quantities in the vicinity without refund. The average consumption of sugar was 53 seers as against 49, consumption again showing remarkable variations in the different municipalities.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi were Rs. 13,16,444 or Rs. 65,092 more than in the previous year.

106. The incidence of taxation rose slightly from Re. 1-7-0 to Re. 1-8-3, the expansion of the octroi income being the main factor.

107. The income from sources other than taxation rose considerably, the chief increase being under conservancy, market and slaughter-house dues, and registration fees.

108. Grants aggregating Rs. 89,685 were made to thirteen municipalities for specific objects, in addition to the sum of Rs. 23,349 representing the municipalities' share of the six lakhs grant for the extension of primary education. Six more boards were relieved of all police charges at a cost to Government of Rs. 3,70,762.

Loans to the amount of Rs. 7,20,750 were paid by Government during the year, and were utilized for a hydro-electric and water-supply scheme (Mussoree), sewerage works (Cawnpore), water works (Allahabad and Dehra), a new town (Ballia), drainage schemes (Mirzapur, Chandausi, and Fyzabad), and the construction of a meat and vegetable market (Naini Tal.)

109. Expenditure rose from Rs. 68,17,592 to Rs. 71,23,452. The chief increases were under drainage, Rs. 1,52,291; water-supply, Rs. 1,25,136; conservancy, Rs. 1,13,528; roads, Rs. 1,30,986, and repayment of loans, Rs. 64,121. Excellent sanitary reforms were carried out in many municipalities. Establishment charges rose in connection with the expansion of drainage and sewerage. Ballia spent nearly Rs. 50,000 in acquiring land and laying out a new town, as the present town is being washed away by the Ganges.

The main decrease was under police charges, the result of the relief given to certain boards by Government. Plague charges showed a decrease of Rs. 43,540, out of which the reductions in Allahabad accounted for over Rs. 32,000.

110. The expenditure on water works amounted in all to Rs. 6,52,270, and was mainly incurred in the eight large towns.

On drainage and sewerage the amount spent was Rs. 10,97,209. Agra has completed its intercepting sewer: Cawnpore spent nearly 2½ lakhs on extending its sewerage. Allahabad received a grant of Rs. 20,000 for draining the new settlement of Lukerganj, and Benares carried on its general drainage scheme. Good progress was made in the Mirzapur scheme, and various drainage improvements were carried out in Farrukhabad, Aligarh and other places. Many towns have schemes under consideration, or ready to be put in hand.

111. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,65,680 to Rs. 2,88,486, the number of schools aided or managed from 820 to 876, and the number of scholars from 50,340 to 58,823. The expenditure was again 4·7 per cent. of the net income of all municipalities.

112. Both the birth-rate and the death-rate declined, and were 38·63 and 46·51 per mille respectively.

113. In spite of the late frosts and of plague, which was epidemic throughout the province, the general health during the year was fairly good. In the latter part of the year Bundelkhand and parts of the Agra division were affected by famine and drought, but the effect was not always to the detriment of municipal incomes, and the year on the whole was a prosperous one. Though the direct expenditure on plague was less, much was effected indirectly to check its ravages in the way of drainage, pavement of lanes, conservancy, and general extension of sanitary supervision. If more money was available much more could be done in these directions. The supervision of octroi showed a continued advance, seven boards only being adversely criticised in the audit notes of the year: in some cases better income was attributed solely to improved supervision.

Incidence of taxation.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

Grants and loans.

Expenditure.

Water and drainage works.

Vital statistics.
General.

Chapter III. 16. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.
PROTEC-
TION.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(For details see the annual report on the working of the Local and District Boards for 1905-1906; and the tables under XVIII—Local Boards appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Constitution.

114. No change took place during the year in the number of boards and committees. The number of members increased by nine. There were 614 elected members, 299 nominated members including forty-four chairmen, and 30 members appointed *ex-officio* in district committees. The forty-eight boards held in all 519 meetings, the average attendance at each being eight.

Income.

115. The receipts, excluding contributions from provincial funds, amounted to Rs. 50,86,027, about Rs. 5,000 less than in the previous year. The receipts from local rates show the usual steady increase. The income from pounds decreased largely owing to various causes. The educational expansion brought some development of fees, and in Bahraich a large subscription for school buildings was received. The Meerut board took over the Nauchandi fair, which caused additions both on the income and on the expenditure side of the account. The loss in ferry receipts was fairly general, but was most marked in the areas of drought. Contributions from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 20,21,431 and included large grants for expenditure on primary education and civil works.

Expenditure.

116. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,90,818 or 9½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were "civil works" 38 lakhs, "education" 24 lakhs and "medical" 7½ lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the cost of general administration, due in the main to the permission given to boards to contribute for pensions for their clerks. Educational charges increased, owing chiefly to the expenditure through boards of 4½ lakhs out of the grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India for the advancement of primary education. The expansion of work and the opening of new institutions led to an increased outlay of Rs. 35,185 upon medical relief. The large expenditure upon civil works includes additions of Rs. 3,35,000 spent upon new buildings, of Rs. 1,47,000 upon new roads and of Rs. 1,36,000 upon road repairs, to the figures of the previous year.

Education.

117. Education is dealt with more fully in chapter VII of this report. The year marked a great advance, the number of schools increasing from 13,527 to 14,648, and of scholars from 470,037 to 538,935. The special grant for primary education was used in opening new board schools, in giving new grants-in-aid, in supplying furniture, in increasing the numbers and pay of teachers and of the inspecting staff, in starting training classes for lower primary teachers, and in constructing school buildings. It is generally reported that still more money is wanted for school buildings, for boarding-houses, and for middle schools. The policy of working through aided schools seems now to be generally accepted.

Medical.

118. There was a marked growth in the attendance at hospitals and the operations performed there. The improvement in buildings was carried on vigorously; new head quarter hospitals were under construction at Moradabad and Orai, and in many districts new out-lying dispensaries were built or arranged for. The lack of hospital assistants for new institutions still continues. In most places the guaranteed income was maintained, and in the majority of divisions the subscriptions for medical relief were up to or above the amount of former years. A more complete account of medical relief will be found in section 53, chapter VI of this report.

Public works.

119. Seven and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on new buildings, and two lakhs on repairs to existing buildings. Roads and buildings cost nearly 14 lakhs to repair, and an outlay of nearly 9 lakhs was made on original works. The more important of the new buildings were hospitals, dispensaries and schools. Among communications the raising and metalling of feeder roads to meet railway extensions were the most noticeable works. No practicable plan has yet been evolved for providing boards with a more efficient agency than the present sub-overseers for the works that boards themselves execute. In many districts assistance was rendered by members

1905-1906.]

LOCAL BOARDS.

17 Chapter III.

PROTEC-
TION.

in supervising works, but some difficulty exists as to accounting in works actually carried out by members.

120. The expenditure on arboriculture increased from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 79,000. It is generally reported that the approved working-plans were followed. The work was much hindered by want of rain in some divisions, and in others it is reported that special efforts were needed to replace the losses from frost of the spring of 1905.

121. The amounts available for expenditure on sanitary purposes were in most cases used upon small improvements in the larger villages. The water-supply was the first object in most places. It is encouraging to read that the villages in Basti in which the water-supply was protected were comparatively free from cholera during an epidemic.

Arboriculture.

Sanitation.

122. On the whole members of boards have rendered more assistance than in the previous year. It is possible that the financial and administrative powers conferred on boards by the new law and the orders issued under it, will promote local interest in the affairs of the boards and create a growing sense of responsibility and public spirit.

General.

28.—MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps, 1905-1906.)

Active
strength.

123. The enrolled strength of the active force was 3,815 of which 355 were cavalry and 3,460 infantry. Both forces showed a slight decrease. There were 3,359 extra efficient and 365 efficient, 1,372 marksmen and 1,966 first class shots. Thirty-six per cent. of the total strength were marksmen against 29 per cent. last year. In the cavalry, i.e. the United Provinces Light Horse, 60 per cent. of the enrolled strength were marksmen, and in the infantry 33 per cent. There were 201 officers and 263 non-commissioned officers. The Light Horse had the honour of providing all the escorts for Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Benares.

124. The reserve rose from 326 to 346, of whom 291 were efficient.

Reserve.

125. Receipts including the opening balance were Rs. 2,51,250, and expenses Rs. 2,18,247.

General.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE..

(For details see the annual reports on the operations of the department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905; on the administration of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1905-1906; on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 for 1905-1906; and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India.)

General.

126. An important scheme has been sanctioned for reorganizing the department of agriculture on the larger scale rendered possible by the extra funds placed at the disposal of the Director by the Government of India. The main features of the scheme are the establishment of an agricultural college with research laboratories at Cawnpore in place of the present agricultural school, the establishment of agricultural stations with experimental farms throughout the province, and the organization of a general agricultural staff with a special staff for well-sinking. The ground plan of the college and laboratories has been settled, and the residences for the European staff are well advanced. A farm at Orai has been opened, and land for other agricultural stations has been selected in Aligarh and Partabgarh. Two officers for the agricultural staff have been asked for from England in addition to the two already employed, and a beginning has been made in the organization of the native staff which now numbers 25, and will be increased as the young men in training qualify for more or less independent work.

Arboriculture.

127. Special interest has been raised in arboriculture during the year by the issue of a Resolution of the Government of India dealing with the whole subject. A manual of arboriculture has been issued, and arrangements have been made for training supervisors. The total length of roads without avenues has also been verified and is about 19,700 miles. Enquiries are being made to ascertain how many of these miles can be usefully planted with trees. During the year 234 miles of road were planted with young trees, and 238 miles were added to the list of established avenues; but on the other hand 148 miles of roads erroneously classed as having avenues were struck off on revision. Working plans were adhered to in most districts. The damage done to young trees by the exceptional frost was severe and in some districts the working plans will have to be revised in consequence. The expenditure on provincial roads was Rs. 28,481 and on local roads Rs. 75,987, the receipts being Rs. 43,045 and Rs. 74,801 respectively.

Distribution of seed.

128. The issues of seed increased considerably, the total issued on cash amounting to 665 maunds, and on credit 5,682 maunds. In addition to these quantities, 750 maunds of Muzaffarnagar wheat were supplied for seed to the Khedivial agricultural society of Egypt. For the first time, as the result of the damage caused by the frost, it has not been possible to fully recover the advances at harvest, and much of what was paid in was unfit for reissue. There was an unprecedented demand for seed for the current rabi, and large stocks were purchased, the ordinary fund being supplemented by advances from Government and by the utilization of the reserve fund. Seed depots will be attached to each of the agricultural stations, and it is hoped that the operations of the department in this respect will encourage the organization of co-operative seed societies. In addition to the twelve societies which have been organized by the Registrar of co-operative societies (see paragraph 146), groups of cultivators have been organized in several villages who will be jointly and severally responsible for the seed issued to them in bulk.

Cotton seed.

129. The small quantity of American acclimatized cotton seed available was distributed. There are very few localities where any good can be done by distributing seed of the indigenous variety.

Implements.

130. The demand for the implements supplied by the department has been normal. The number of iron ploughs issued was practically unchanged.

131. The staff of well-borers was fully occupied, and the number of trial borings completed during the year (263) is the largest hitherto attained. What may be termed a "well-survey" is being conducted by the land records staff, which will collect the facts regarding every village in the province where difficulties in well-sinking prevent the adequate protection of crops: these villages will then be examined with a view to determining, and where possible overcoming, the difficulties that exist. The great need is for more efficient tools. Some alterations have been made in Mr. Martin's borer, and a final decision as to its value will soon be made. Mr. Molony, I.C.S., who spent part of his leave in studying the methods of boring practised in England, was placed on special duty since the close of the year to dispose of these and other pending questions that must be settled before practical operations can be extended.

132. Bulletins were published on "Improvement in native methods of sugar manufacture" and on "A method of improving the drinking water in the Tarai." They have attracted so much attention that it has been decided to issue translations. The first series of notes on the agricultural capacities and defects of the districts was practically completed during the year, and a summary of them was prepared entitled "The Agricultural defects of the United Provinces." The issue of the manual of arboriculture has already been referred to.

The circulation of the Agricultural Journal, published in Urdu, rose to 778 copies, an increase of 118 on last year's circulation.

133. There are nominally three agricultural associations, but none of them held any meetings for business during the year.

134. Agricultural shows were held at Parsehri (Sitapur), Kakora (Budaun), Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Sultanpur. The Parsehri show was organized by the Manager of the Court of Wards estates in Sitapur who gave every facility to his tenants to see improved implements and methods. The Sultanpur show was not very successful: and there is nothing distinctive to note regarding the agricultural features of any of them.

135. It has been decided to close the Meerut demonstration farm as its situation is unfavourable and it is no longer needed under the new scheme for the department. Kuwar Karan Singh maintained a useful farm at Jatan in the Agra district where he has also established a veterinary dispensary. Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud demonstrated various novelties in a small farm at Thana Bhawan in Muzaffarnagar.

136. The working of the improved sugar factory was exhibited at Cawnpore, Sultanpur, and Rampur. As a result of these demonstrations the Rampur State is importing machinery with a view to adopt the processes on a considerable scale, and machinery is being procured by the department for three land-holders who have decided to start small factories on the same lines.

137. The agricultural school had a trying year owing to repeated outbreaks of plague in its vicinity, and was ultimately closed. The class that passed out in 1905 numbered 36 in all. The staff was improved, teachers in botany and chemistry joining the school during the year. The various outdoor institutions continued to work efficiently; and the establishment of the school farm has added largely to the facilities for bringing home to both staff and students the practical money-making side of agriculture.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

138. Fewer outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported. The returns are admittedly incomplete, but they bear out the experience of inspecting officers that the year was on the whole a healthy one. Two outbreaks of glanders were reported, anthrax was reported from 21 districts, rinderpest from 22, foot-and-mouth disease from 21, and other diseases from 17 districts. The number of preventive inoculations was 12,262 mainly against rinderpest, anthrax, and hemorrhagic septicæmia. Itinerating veterinary assistants treated 34,404 cases of disease.

139. Five new veterinary dispensaries were opened, raising the total number to eighteen. In all 9,740 animals were treated at dispensaries.

140. There were 43 provincial stallions for horse and pony breeding at the beginning of the year, and 49 at its close. The number of coverings

Publications.

Associations.

Shows.

Demonstration farms.

Sugar manu-
facture.

Agricultural education.

Diseases.

Veterinary dispeñsaries.

Horse-breeding.

Chapter IV. 20. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. was 2,618. Of the coverings made in the previous year 48 per cent. turned out successful. The average cost of food and keep per stallion was Rs. 249. There were also seven donkey stallions.

Cattle breeding. 141. Stud bulls were maintained in five districts. A site near Lakhimpur in the Kheri district has been selected for a bull breeding dépôt. Eighteen bulls were purchased for the Payagpur estate under the management of the Court of Wards to be reared and put out in villages.

Shows. 142. Most of the cattle shows held last year were discontinued as not being in breeding tracts. Five small shows were held in the north of Oudh, but were little more than an exhibition of the working cattle of the district; and will never, in the opinion of the Superintendent, in any way influence cattle breeding in general. Three shows were held in the Banda district under the superintendence of the Deputy Director of agriculture.

Establishment. 143. There were four veterinary inspectors and 65 veterinary assistants at the close of the year, one inspector and six assistants having been added since the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Number of societies. 144. During the year 358 societies were registered. The total assets of all societies which were registered sufficiently early in the year to admit of the submission of accounts amounted to Rs. 2,01,073.

The central bank system. 145. The central bank system was introduced as a means of overcoming the difficulties experienced by village banks of the Raiffeisen type in account-keeping, raising of capital, and the recruitment of members. The central society under this system consists of *ex-officio* representatives of all affiliated societies who are empowered to pledge the credit of the societies they represent for the loans raised by the central society. The system has so far proved successful. There were on 31st March 1906 18 central banks with 248 affiliated societies, but some of these were registered late in the year, and are not included in the year's working. Excluding the Moradabad and Kasia banks, there were eight central banks with 105 affiliated societies in effective working order. The assets of these central banks amounted to Rs. 34,975, and their liabilities to Rs. 32,746; they raised loans amounting to Rs. 24,523, and issued loans to members to the amount of Rs. 30,702. The Moradabad district bank which has 94 affiliated societies with 1,958 members had an income of Rs. 54,852 and issued loans amounting to Rs. 53,887. It has received from Government the services of a naib tahsildar as manager for three years free of charge, and a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the share capital up to Rs. 1,000 per annum for five years. The Kasia central bank replaced the Kasia bank towards the close of the year. Its assets amounted to Rs. 15,569 and its liabilities to Rs. 15,360.

The Benares co-operative silk-weaving association which was registered as a co-operative credit society during the year has for its object the improvement of the position of the silk weavers at Benares. It has 30 affiliated societies with a membership aggregating 800. The accounts at the close of the year showed assets amounting to Rs. 16,879 and liabilities amounting to Rs. 16,117.

Seed societies. 146. Twelve seed societies were formed which took advances of rabi seed from the Government dépôt at Amethi in bulk on the joint and several responsibility of the members. Though this method is a distinct advance on the system of individual advances, it falls far short of the object ultimately aimed at, which is the maintenance of a seed store in each of the villages in which a society exists. During the year 60 maunds of seed were advanced to these societies.

Village banks. 147. Forty-nine village banks of the ordinary type have been registered, but in addition to these there were 71 others in existence at the close of the year. The statements show that the 123 banks which submitted accounts had a membership of 10,284 and an income of Rs. 70,736, and that on 31st March 1906 their assets amounted to Rs. 76,268 and their liabilities to Rs. 65,619.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(For details see the annual *Season and Crop Report for 1905-1906*, and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India.)

148. The rains of 1905 were awaited with unusual anxiety, as the frost which occurred in the early part of the year had caused a widespread loss of crops, especially in the southern and south-western districts. General rain fell early in July. During the first fortnight, the fall was sufficient for immediate requirements, and in the latter half of the month was nowhere so deficient as to reduce the area of sowings. August was favourable in the east, centre and north-east of the province, but the rainfall was seriously in defect in the Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra divisions and in the Bundelkhand districts. In the first fortnight of September serious deficiencies in the rainfall were reported from parts of Rohilkhand and from the districts of Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad and Jalaun. The rest of the month was wet in the east and dry in the west, until just at its close a storm brought useful rain to Rohilkhand, most of Agra and Meerut and the Jhansi district. October was rainless, but the September storm limited the area of serious loss to the country along and south of the Jumna, including the districts of Muttra, Agra, the south of Etawah and Cawnpore and the greater part of Bundelkhand. Thus the rabi season opened with a deficiency of ground moisture in the greater part of the provinces. November was rainless, and the amount of rain that fell in December and January too small to do much good. In the middle of February there was heavy and general rain, which gave material benefit to the unirrigated crops in the west of the province, but was too late to be very beneficial in the east, and in Bundelkhand the crops were too often past saving. Light and scattered rain fell in March and did more harm than good to the standing crops.

In the hills the monsoon was on the whole favourable, except in Chakrata, and there was adequate rain in the cold weather.

149. The cultivated area shows a net decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the area of the preceding year, and is slightly below the normal. The area sown with kharif crops amounted to twenty-three million acres, an area almost exactly equal to the normal. Speaking generally the figures show that the people took the utmost advantage of a sowing season that was on the whole favourable. When the time came to sow the rabi, action was limited by the dryness of the ground. The rabi area, which amounted to nineteen million acres, fell 10 per cent. below the figures of the previous year, and was 3 per cent. below the normal. Figures are not available for some of the Bundelkhand districts where the fall was greatest, but in Banda the area fell from 559,293 to 354,723 acres, and in Jhansi from 310,781 to 166,164; Allahabad lost over 203,000 acres, Una over 187,000, and six other districts over 70,000 acres. The zaid or hot weather area shows an increase of 17 per cent. but is relatively unimportant, the total area being only about four hundred and fifty thousand acres. Double-cropping was somewhat reduced. Cotton was sown on a large area, and til and sugarcane were also above the normal. Indigo fell by over 40 per cent. In the rabi, wheat showed a serious decline; the area under poppy increased, the result of the need of money at the time the usual advances were given.

150. There was a fairly satisfactory kharif in Rohilkhand, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun and Oudh (except Una), while the results were unsatisfactory in Meerut, Agra and Allahabad. The loss was greatest in Muttra, Jalaun and Una, where the staple food crops were very largely entire failures. Agra, Jhansi and Banda also suffered severely.

The rabi crops were good in Oudh and Kumaun, and fair in Meerut, Rohilkhand, Benares, Gorakhpur and the duab of the Agra and Allahabad divisions. The Muttra and Agra districts got rather more than half a crop on a reduced area. In Bundelkhand the yield of wheat and gram, the only important rabi food crops grown in that tract, was even on the small area sown less than 40 per cent. of a normal yield. In the province as a whole none of the important food crops gave anything like a normal yield on a normal area; bajra and barley did best, juar and gram worst. Wheat though

Character of
the seasons.

Area under
crops.

Outturn.

**Chapter IV.
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.**

22. UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

Irrigated area.

sown on a smaller area gave a better yield than in the previous year. Linseed was a failure; til was only a little over half a crop, but rape seed showed a great improvement. Sugarcane fell off in yield. Cotton was fair in many districts, but the provincial yield was greatly reduced by the losses in Muttra, Agra and Bundelkhand.

Depression or deterioration.

151. The vagaries of the monsoon naturally led to a large increase in the irrigated area, which rose from 8 to 11 million acres. The area irrigated from wells was 6,205,401 acres, and from tanks and other sources 2,455,825 acres. For canal irrigation see sections 37 and 38.

Condition of agricultural population.

152. Bundelkhand broke down under its succession of calamities. Distress first declared itself in the Jalaun district, and relief operations were initiated there in November. During January systematic relief was started in Jhansi and in the south of Cawnpore, which in character as well as in position is very like Bundelkhand proper, and also in Muttra. Later on Hamirpur, Etawah, part of Agra and the west of Banda were added to the list of famine districts. The lower duab has on the whole improved its position, except the south of Cawnpore. Fatehpur cultivated rather more than the normal area. With the exception of one district (Una), south Oudh has probably improved its resources.

153. The last two years have seen a serious check to the growing prosperity of the province as a whole. In the worst tracts the people at the commencement of the monsoon of 1906 were nearly at the end of their resources, and elsewhere their accumulated reserves had been seriously reduced. Outside the distressed tracts there has not been a lack of employment, but complaints of an inadequate labour-supply have been very rare during the year.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(For details see the annual reports on the Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree for 1905-1906.)

Horticultural gardens.

154. The horticultural gardens at Lucknow were maintained during the year at a net cost to Government of Rs. 11,851. Many improvements were carried out, including the erection of a glass hot-house and other buildings. A strip of land 23 acres in area, formerly occupied by guava groves and field crops, has been levelled and will be laid out as a garden for rare trees and shrubs. The damage caused to young trees by the frost of the previous year was largely repaired, but the demand for fruit trees could not be fully met. The total issue of all plants from the garden was 37,720. The sale of vegetable seeds increased. A chrysanthemum show was held in addition to the annual flower and vegetable show.

Botanical gardens.

155. The botanical gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree were maintained at a profit of Rs. 977. The injuries caused by the frost of the preceding cold weather were aggravated by the deficiency of the rainfall. There was a considerable increase in the demand for trees and plants. The distribution of seeds was normal. Japanese persimmons bore a heavy crop, and it is expected that there will be a considerable demand for young plants when this fruit becomes better known. Receipts amounted to Rs. 34,761, the Saharanpur garden having an increase of Rs. 6,445 over the income of the previous year.

32.—FORESTS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest Department for 1905-1906.)

Administration.

156. The forest circles were reconstituted from 1st September 1905, and their number reduced from three to two. The Eastern circle consists of the old Oudh circle and part of the old Central circle, and the Western circle of the remaining portion of the Central circle and the old School circle.

Forest area.

157. The total forest area at the close of the year was 8,470,670 acres, or 13,236 square miles. An addition of 23,103 acres was made to the reserved forests, due mainly to the reservation of 18,361 acres in the Bardia villages of the Kheri division. In the district protected forests there was a decrease of 21,493 acres, owing chiefly to the exclusion of the area of fee-simple grants in the Almora district.

Settlement,
demarcation
and survey.
Working-
plans.

158. A few small areas were settled, and practically no further settlements are at present necessary. In the Almora district 37 forest blocks aggregating 198 square miles were demarcated. The traverse survey of the Surai Banbasa forests in the Pilibhit division of the Eastern circle was completed. Very little survey work now remains in either circle.

159. A new working-plan was under preparation for the forests of the Bahraich division, covering an area of 334 square miles. The field work in connection with this plan has been completed. A detailed working-plan for the Naini Tal municipal forests was sanctioned during the year, and the preparation of working-plans for the Mussooree municipal and the Landour cantonment forests was commenced.

160. Sixty-one miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,329, and 4,191 miles of existing roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 41,743. Much in the way of roads and paths especially in the Jaunsar division remains to be done.

161. Rupees 87,009 were spent on new buildings as compared with Rs. 53,835 in the previous year. The recent amalgamation of the forest circles with its consequent redistribution of divisions, and the formation of a forest research institute at Dehra Dun necessitated the construction of fresh office buildings. Rest-houses were completed or under construction at sixteen places.

162. The number of breaches of forest rules fell from 1,466 to 1,382, of which 225 were taken into court and 944 were disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act. In 213 cases the offenders remained unknown. The bulk of cases were for unauthorized felling or for the appropriation of forest produce.

163. The year was an unfavourable one for fire conservancy. The monsoon of 1905 was a slight one, and the winter was exceptionally dry. A heavy fall of rain in February was insufficient to avert drought and was followed by an exceptionally hot and dry summer. Out of an area under fire protection of 2,047,508 acres, 91,862 acres were destroyed by fire. In the Bundelkhand division the loss was 36,612 acres, the result of 18 fires of which the causes are doubtful. Some were probably due to carelessness or accident on the part of the villagers, to whom the forests were thrown open for free grazing and the collection of mahua, but many are believed to have been intentionally caused. In the Ganges division 28,939 acres were burnt, of which 19,807 were destroyed by a large fire which crossed the fireline from the Kashipur forest. In the Pilibhit division where 13,682 acres were lost, fire conservancy is very difficult owing to the large areas of coarse dry grass.

164. The effects of the frost of the previous year were everywhere apparent, though in the moister climate of the hill divisions the forests on the whole made a good recovery. In the drier area of the sub-montane divisions of the Eastern circle, particularly in the Cis-Sarda forests of Kheri, a second season of severe frost completed the damage of the previous year, and also affected tracts where the effect of frost had never been observed before. Injury from insects and other causes was comparatively slight.

165. In areas of natural production from seed the seed that fell the previous year germinated badly, the result of the frost, and during the present year most species of trees seeded badly, owing probably to a loss of vitality caused by the frost of the previous year. Reproduction from coppice was generally satisfactory. Artificial reproduction in plantations and nurseries cost Rs. 7,462 during the year. An extension of 172 acres was made to the plantations of the Naini Tal division.

166. Slightly over 10,000 square miles of forest were open to all grazing throughout the year, about 2,000 square miles were closed to all animals and about 600 square miles to browsers. The number of animals grazing was 863,760, about 60,000 more than in the previous year. Approximately 300,000 animals were grazing at full rates, and the remainder free or at privileged rates. Thirty-three square miles of closed forest in Bundelkhand

Grazing.

Sylviculture.

Roads.

Buildings.

Breach of
forest rules.

Other injuries.

**Chapter IV.
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.**

**Exploitation
and outturn.**

24 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

were also thrown open to free grazing, and it is estimated that 68,543 head of cattle grazed in this tract. The number of cattle impounded was 8,643.

167. The total outturn of timber and fuel rose to 18 million cubic feet, about 800,000 cubic feet more than in the previous year: the outturn of minor produce also increased, its value being Rs. 5,84,817 against Rs. 4,60,482. The increase is chiefly due to a larger export of timber from the reserved forests, and in the case of minor produce to enhanced sales of bamboos, the trade in which had been checked last year from temporary causes. The timber outturn of leased forests show a considerable decrease consequent on restricted sales of refuse timber.

Departmental agency has hitherto been retained in both timber and fuel works in the Jaunsar division in the interest of the railways in order to safeguard the sleeper trade against the danger of monopolies. It has now been decided to discontinue this system and to put the contracts in the open market in the usual way, as contractors are not likely to inflate prices beyond the price at which imported sleepers can be laid down.

The manufacture of turpentine and colophony was extended and profitably carried on in the Naini Tal division. In the Jaunsar division owing to the difficulty of supervision and the inaccessibility of the raw materials, the results were disappointing.

Financial.

168. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 24,69,222, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,99,325, the surplus being Rs. 10,69,897 as against Rs. 9,42,526 in the previous year. The increased income was fairly equal in both circles, in the Western circle being mainly due to larger sales of bamboos, and in the Eastern circle to an advance in timber and firewood sales.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur stone mafah for 1905-1906, and the tables under XXVII, Mineral production, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

Mines.

169. No regular mines were worked during the year; native workings produced iron worth Rs. 304 in Almora and Garhwal; and gold valued at Rs. 170 was washed in Bijnor and Garhwal.

Quarries.

170. About 99,850 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 1,90,900 were quarried in Mirzapur. Operations were hampered by the constant shortage of wagons on the East Indian Railway, but the management yielded a profit Rs. 21,441. Slate was quarried in Almora and Garhwal to the extent of 4,800 tons.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(For details see the tables under XXI to XXV, XXVIII, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

171. There is nothing to notice regarding handicrafts. As regards organized industries the cotton and jute mills gave employment to a larger number of workmen than in the preceding year, though the number of mills at work remained the same. The number of factories for ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton continues to rise, and the number of hands employed in them was 10,241 as compared with 8,638 in the preceding year. The paper mill at Lucknow and the sugar factories and tanneries at Cawnpore also employed a greater number of workmen. The number of men working in iron and brass foundries increased from 2,093 to 2,739. Indigo factories further declined from 250 to 102.

35.—TRADE.

(For details see the annual reports on Inland and Foreign trade for 1905-1906; and the accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India.)

INLAND TRADE.

**Additions to
railway
system.**

172. The following additions were made to the railway system of the province during the year:—

(1) *East Indian Railway.*—The Shikohabad-Farrukhabad branch, 36½ miles in length, was completed, and the Etmadpur chord was extended from Satauli to Etmadpur, a distance of one mile.

(2) *Agra-Delhi Chord Railway*.—The Sanket branch from Kosi to Sanket, six miles in length, was opened.

(3) *Bengal and North-Western Railway*.—The Barhni-Tulsipur section, 23 miles in length, was opened.

(4) *Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway*.—The Bareilly-Soron section, covering a distance of 56 miles, was opened.

173. The total external rail-borne traffic, excluding trade in animals and treasure, decreased in weight by 135 lakhs of maunds, but increased in value by 163 lakhs of rupees, as prices generally were higher than in the previous year. The total figures were 8,22,72,589 maunds valued at Rs. 48,59,38,709.

174. The imports rose from 3,83,01,702 maunds valued at Rs. 20,49,08,285, to 4,80,00,267 maunds valued at Rs. 22,87,29,294. The increase amounted to 97 lakhs of maunds in weight and to 238 lakhs of rupees in value, and occurred chiefly in the imports of coal from Bengal and of grain from the Punjab, Bengal and the Central Provinces. Increased imports, chiefly of railway materials, were received from Calcutta and Karachi, of sugar from the port of Bombay, and of salt from Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Presidency. The imports of coal increased by nearly 28 lakhs of maunds, and more than recovered the ground lost last year. Cotton goods, both European and Indian, declined, the result of the higher prices of food grains, and consequent scarcity of money for expenditure on clothes. The quantity of grain and pulse imported exceeded the previous year's imports by 47 lakhs of maunds, local supplies being deficient in consequence of the losses from frost and drought. Further reduction in duty led to increased consumption of salt, the imports of which rose by 7½ lakhs of maunds. There was an increase of over three lakhs of maunds in the imports of foreign sugar, which is attributed to the low price of beet sugar and not to any local deficiency. The imports of unmanufactured tobacco were the highest on record, the increase of 77,000 maunds being due mainly to the fact that the local crop was seriously injured by frost.

175. The exports declined from 5,74,84,608 maunds valued at Rs. 26,46,93,383 to 3,42,72,822 maunds valued at Rs. 25,72,09,415, a decrease of 232 lakhs of maunds in weight and of 75 lakhs of rupees in value. The trade with Calcutta dropped by 150 lakhs of maunds, with Karachi by 35 lakhs, and with Bombay by 78 lakhs chiefly in consequence of smaller despatches of grain and oilseeds. The raw cotton trade was more active, the exports rising by 9½ lakhs of maunds valued at 157 lakhs of rupees. The losses to the rabi and kharif harvests of 1905 were so great that the exports of wheat fell off by 175 and of other grain by 31 lakhs of maunds, valued in all at 442 lakhs of rupees. Similarly the exports of oilseeds fell off in weight by 64 lakhs of maunds and in value by 141 lakhs of rupees. The scarcity of fodder in the districts affected by drought led to a considerable loss of cattle, and to a consequent increase in the exports of skins and hides. There was a net increase in the export of sugar of 9½ lakhs of maunds valued at 68 lakhs of rupees. The exports of opium rose by 10,609 maunds and of saltpetre by 65,439 maunds.

176. In consequence of unfavourable harvests, the movement of grain from one block to another was very brisk, and the internal rail borne traffic rose from 152 to 226 lakhs of maunds. The direction taken by the traffic followed closely the lines of distress. Thus the Agra and Allahabad blocks, which suffered first from frost and then from drought, imported each over 21 lakhs more than in the previous year. Rohilkhand and Benares suffered less from the calamities of the year, and show slightly increased imports and largely increased exports.

177. The river-borne import trade advanced by 1,66,156 maunds owing chiefly to larger imports of grain, but the export trade fell off by 10,89,011 maunds, the decrease being chiefly under grain, oilseeds and sugar. The total value of goods conveyed amounted to Rs. 1,74,42,334 as against Rs. 2,03,85,889 in the preceding year.

FOREIGN TRADE.

178. The total foreign trade with Tibet and Nepal exceeded that of the preceding year by 1,55,900 maunds in weight, and by nearly 30 lakhs of rupees in value.

External rail-borne traffic.

Imports.

Exports.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

River-borne traffic.

Total foreign trade.

**Chapter IV.
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.
Tibet.**

Nepal.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

179. Imports from Tibet were practically the same as in the preceding year, but exports rose by 20,348 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,65,500 in value to 80,817 maunds and Rs. 4,79,034. The effect of the treaty of Lhasa is probably being felt, and if communications are improved trade is likely to expand. The total value of the trade was over eleven lakhs of rupees.

180. The total weight of trade with Nepal was 28,47,036 maunds, and its value Rs. 1,83,25,462, of which 125 lakhs of rupees represent the value of goods imported from Nepal and the balance the value of goods exported. Imports from Nepal, where the harvest was good, were stimulated by the high prices and rose by 81,778 maunds in weight and 20 lakhs of rupees in value. Grain, ghi and railway sleepers were the main articles imported. Exports to Nepal rose by approximately half a lakh of maunds in weight and about eight lakhs of rupees in value. The articles to which the increase was chiefly due were cotton goods, salt, sugar and tobacco.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(For details see the Annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1905-1906.)

Expenditure.

181. Exclusive of contribution works the total expenditure on works and repairs executed by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 98,70,092. About nine lakhs of rupees were spent on imperial works, and the remainder was spent on provincial, local and famine relief works.

Buildings.

182. The main buildings of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun were completed at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. A water supply was provided for the imperial bacteriological laboratory at Mukteswar and quarters for the extra staff there were constructed. Improvements in the opium factory at Ghazipur costing over 1½ lakhs were almost completed. Good progress was made with the construction of a currency office at Cawnpore estimated to cost Rs. 2,84,000. The combined normal and model school at Gorakhpur and the normal school for girls at Lucknow were completed, and progress was made in the construction of a normal school at Almora. New tanks were built at Maudaha in the Hamirpur district and Bansgaon in the Gorakhpur district. The new court-house at Aligarh costing nearly 2½ lakhs was completed. Quarters for various officials attached to the Moradabad police training school were in progress, and the construction of additional accommodation was commenced or completed in the reserve lines at Naini Tal, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi and Mirzapur. New police stations were constructed at Malihabad and Banthara in the Lucknow district, and a new kotwali was built at Hamirpur. Good progress was made with the construction of a new civil hospital for Europeans at Allahabad, the extension of the Ishwari memorial hospital at Benares was practically completed, and over Rs. 67,000 were spent on a new dispensary and subsidiary buildings at Moradabad. The construction of professors' residences in connection with the new agricultural college at Cawnpore was in progress.

Communications.

183. The total mileage of metalled road maintained by the Public Works Department was 6,163 miles, and of unmetalled roads 1,845 miles. Local authorities maintained 24,526 miles of unmetalled roads.

At Dehra Dun the construction of an iron girder bridge over the Song river was commenced. The second section of the Kotdwara Lansdowne cart road and the improvements to the Chamoli, Joshimath, and Vishnuprayag section of the Hardwar and Badrinath road in the Garhwal district were completed. Seventy-four miles of new metalled roads and 53 miles of new unmetalled roads were constructed.

Navigation.

184. Operations for improving the navigation of the Ganges cost Rs. 8,619. The expenditure was chiefly made on constructing spurs, demarcating the shoals and navigable channels and putting up danger signals.

Arboriculture.

185. The Public Works Department planted 98 miles of new avenues and maintained 1,696 miles of old avenues. For further information on this subject see section 29.

**Famine relief
Works.**

186. Famine relief works were carried on by the Public Works Department during the latter part of the year in the districts of Muttra, Cawnpore, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. There were 35 relief charges, and the daily average of units employed was 163,203. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,21,390.

(For detail see the annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1905-1906.)

187. A new Tanks division was constituted in 1905, its object being to deal systematically with the construction of new, and the restoration of the old tanks in the Jhansi and Hamirpur districts.

188. The capital outlay, including both direct and indirect charges, amounted during the year to Rs. 31,79,061 or 85 per cent. more than that of the previous year. The total capital cost of the canals now exceeds ten crores of rupees. Rs. 19,74,588 were spent on protective works, the Betwa, Ken, and Dhassan canals and the Dhukwan weir. The earthwork required for the Dhassan canal afforded relief to a large amount of local labour during the period of scarcity. The Mursan distributary of the Mat branch of the Ganges canal was completed, and very good progress was made with the construction of the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension of the Agra canal. The widening of the Farrukhabad branch of the Lower Ganges canal was also completed.

189. During the year 156 miles of new channels were constructed, bringing the total of all channels up to 13,709 miles.

190. The gross receipts both direct and indirect from all canals amounted to Rs. 88,95,763 or approximately 15 lakhs of rupees less than during the previous year, the result of a small irrigated area in the rabi season of 1904-05 to which the realizations of the current year chiefly relate. The total expenditure was Rs. 35,52,952, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 53,42,811, and the net profit, after deducting interest charges, amounted to Rs. 18,76,105. The net accumulated profits from all classes of works since their opening aggregated at the close of the year 424 lakhs of rupees.

The total receipts from productive works amounted to Rs. 84,80,088, and their net revenue to Rs. 52,55,873 which represent a return of close upon 6 per cent. on the capital outlay, the percentage varying from 18½ per cent. on the Eastern Jumna to slightly under ¼ per cent. on the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges canal. The earnings of the Betwa protective canal were Rs. 1,92,630, and its net revenue (Rs. 52,006) represents a return of one per cent. on capital outlay. Minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 34,932, or less than one per cent. on their cost.

191. The terms of the provincial contract were the same as those in the previous year. The net surplus accruing to the Local Government was Rs. 1,18,821 as against 17½ lakhs in 1904-05. In accordance with the terms of the contract the Local Government will receive Rs. 5,16,296 from the Imperial Government, the amount by which the net earnings fell below 40 lakhs of rupees.

192. The gross assessment of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,47,780, the highest on record, being Rs. 35,38,278 more than the assessment of the previous year, and Rs. 29,18,217 more than the average for the past nine years.

193. A revision of water rates, which came into effect from April 1905, enforced a higher rate on most rabi crops, but reduced the rate on cotton and indigo generally, and on sugarcane and rice on some canals.

194. The expenditure on navigation was Rs. 18,577, and showed an excess of Rs. 9,775 over receipts. Only the Upper and Lower Ganges were open to the public for navigation, and they will shortly be closed.

38.—IRRIGATION.

195. The kharif season was a dry one, and the demand for water was strong. Most of the canals which had been closed early in July were reopened in the beginning of August, when there was a general demand for water till the middle of September. With failing supplies in the river, and an universal and abnormal demand for water, it became practically impossible by the end of October to provide fully for all the requirements of the rabi crops. The strain continued till the fall of rain in the beginning of February.

Chapter IV. 28 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906]

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Area irrigated.

Crops irrigated.

196. The total area irrigated by canals was 35,23,439 acres, over ten lakhs of acres in excess of the average of the previous nine years, and nearly fifteen lakhs of acres in excess of the area irrigated in the previous year. The kharif irrigated area was 40 per cent. and the rabi area 60 per cent. of the total irrigated area. All the canals (except the Bundelkhand lakes' system) contributed to the increase, but record areas were obtained on the major canals only. Irrigation from the Dun, Rohilkhand and Bijnor canals was impeded by insufficient supplies, and the rainfall in the Jhansi and Hamirpur districts was insufficient to fill the tanks. The Betwa protective canal irrigated a record area, but was unable owing to the scanty supplies of the Betwa river to fully meet the demands for subsequent waterings of the rabi crops sown in irrigated fields. Eventually remissions were granted on 59,000 acres, where an adequate outturn was not obtained.

197. All the kharif crops show an increased irrigated area, notably maize and cotton. Among rabi crops gram, peas and other food crops show the largest increase as compared with the average areas of nine years, but wheat and barley the largest increase as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(For details see the accounts of 1905-1906.)

198. The imperial share of the gross revenue, after the adjustment of the special grants described in sections 47 and 48, amounted to Rs. 5,78,10,550. Imperial revenue.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

199. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 5,89,63,605, Land revenue of which the imperial share, after the adjustments referred to in section 39, was Rs. 3,88,84,791.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

200. The receipts from the Betwa Canal amounted to Rs. 1,94,969, and Canal revenue under the terms of the present contract constituted the total imperial share of the canal revenue.

42.—EXCISE.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for 1905-1906, and the tables under V—Excise appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

201. The gross receipts from excise amounted to Rs. 99,75,729, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease was under country spirits, the real receipts of which fell by Rs. 6,17,855, and was in part made up by increased revenue from tari, opium and hemp drugs, but principally by the large additions to the receipts from Rosa rum. The decrease under country spirits was entirely due to a reduced income from still-head duty, the result of a decrease in the consumption of liquor. The incidence of revenue, where the distillery system is in force, rose from Rs. 3-14-3 to Rs. 4-5-6 per gallon, the revenue per gallon being composed of Re. 1-8-5 license fees and Rs. 2-18-1 duty.

202. The total consumption of liquor, which amounted in terms of London proof to 11,48,888 gallons, fell off by 296,690 gallons or 20 per cent., mainly owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions which sent up the prices of food grains and thus diminished the purchasing power of the ordinary consumer, but partly also to an increase in the prices of liquor caused by the scarcity and consequent high prices of mahua and molasses. Consumption of liquor.

203. The number of public distilleries at the beginning of the year was 25. The distillery at Agra was closed during the year, but further action in regard to distilleries had to be deferred until it is settled whether the supply of liquor will in future be derived from private distilleries, from leased Government distilleries or from private stills erected in Government enclosures. Distilleries.

204. Receipts under the outstill and farming systems increased by 2·5 per cent. to Rs. 7·35 lakhs. The abolition of the outstill system in Ballia and Muttra and in parts of Agra, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur and Pilibhit has been sanctioned. Outstill and farming systems.

205. The receipts from license fees and duty on European liquor rose by Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 69 per cent. to Rs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The increase is almost entirely under duty on Rosa spirits, and is due to the large quantity of that spirit removed from bond at the close of the year in anticipation of the raising of the duty. European liquor.

206. The total receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 19,87,017, Hemp drugs showing an increase of Rs. 48,841 or 2·6 per cent. The increase is entirely under the head of license fees, the income from duty showing a small decrease. The consumption of ganja declined by 1,593 seers and of charas by 3,360 seers, though the decrease in the consumption of the former drug was less real than apparent, as the consumption of the more potent variety increased.

Chapter V.
REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

Opium.

Tari and
Sendhi.

General.

30 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

207. The total receipts from opium amounted to Rs. 847 lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 9,540, or one per cent, over the receipts of the previous year. Consumption increased from 64,747 to 65,816 seers, the consumer of opium not being of the class directly affected by the high price of food stuffs.

208. The receipts from tari and sendhi rose from Rs. 1.37 lakhs to Rs. 1.66 lakhs or by 20 per cent. The increase is ascribed to good competition at the time of settlement combined with good prospects of a large supply of sap from the palm trees. The general raising of the retail price of country spirit is increasing the demand for toddy and so making the farms of more value.

209. Special inquiries were made regarding the location of liquor shops, and when the sites were objectionable the shops were moved elsewhere. The question of checking the spread among the higher classes of the habit of consuming liquor was enquired into; but the only practical result has been the restrictions placed on private accommodation and side entrances in liquor shops. An Act (Act I of 1906) has been passed restricting the sale and possession of cocaine.

Among changes which have been sanctioned and have taken effect since the conclusion of the year may be mentioned the enhancement to Rs. 7 of the duty on foreign spirit and the treatment as country spirit of "plain spirit" manufactured by European processes, enhancement of the duty on charas and ganja, the imposition of acreage and transport duties on bhang, the introduction of official vend in seven poppy-growing districts, and the abolition of the 5 per cent. allowance for wastage of beer after issue from a brewery. Important measures which have been sanctioned since the close of the year are the improvement of the excise preventive force at a cost of Rs. 69,900 per annum, the entertainment of a special preventive force in certain tracts where illicit distillation or smuggling of liquor are particularly prevalent, and the prohibition of the production of charas in Kumaun and of its importation from Nepal.

43.—STAMPS.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Stamp department for 1905-1906, and the tables under VII—Stamps, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

Gross receipts.

Judicial
stamps.

Non-judicial
stamps.

General.

210. The gross receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 88,98,718, the highest amount on record, exceeding last year's total by Rs. 4,51,935.

211. The receipts from judicial stamps were Rs. 62,26,538, as against Rs. 59,18,512, in the previous year, an increase of over three lakhs of rupees. This is due partly to an increase in litigation, both civil and revenue, partly to settlement operations, and partly to the use of court fee adhesive labels instead of copy stamps for copies of rent and revenue court decrees.

212. The income from the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 21,05,827, or Rs. 1,56,779 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The increase is due to an extension of borrowing on bonds and mortgages owing to the losses caused by the frost and drought, and to better conditions of trade. The use of one anna revenue adhesive stamps was discontinued during the year.

213. The number of stamp-vendors was reduced from 3,560 to 3,288. The discount paid amounted to Rs. 1,22,278, or an average of Rs. 37 to each vendor. There were 319 stamp prosecutions against 300 in the previous year.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of income-tax for 1905-1906, and the tables under VIII.—Income-tax, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

Income-tax.

214. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in these provinces. The receipts after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 20,59,460 or about Rs. 30,000 more than in the previous year. Salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by Government or local bodies yielded a little over three

lakhs of rupees, the profits of companies one and a half lakhs, salaries paid by companies and private individuals one lakh, interest on securities under half a lakh, and other sources of income 14½ lakhs. There were 297 coercive processes and 1,856 writs of demand, both being less than in the previous year. The number of objections fell from 9,575 to 8,085.

45.—ANY OTHER TAX LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

215. Customs yielded Rs. 1,16,410 to the imperial revenues.

Other taxes.

46.—FORESTS.

216. The total revenue from forests was Rs. 24,33,428, of which the Forests. imperial share was three-fourths.

(b).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(For details see the review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds for the year 1905-1906.)

217. The year 1905-06 was the second year of the quasi-permanent settlement with the Government of India. The terms of the Settlement remained unaltered, but the province received new recurring grants to the total amount of Rs. 37,43,000 for agricultural development, police reforms, primary education, district boards, cantonment police, and the abolition of the famine rate. There were two considerable recurring adjustments of the opposite character initiated during the year owing to changes in the system of account which did not really affect the provincial revenues. Four non-recurring grants aggregating Rs. 3,28,000 were made from imperial revenues for college education, for the restoration of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, for tanks in Bundelkhand, and to make up the guaranteed minimum of irrigation revenue.

Financial posi-
tion.

218. The receipts on the provincial side of the accounts slightly exceeded the estimate, but the expenditure was three and a half lakhs above the budget figure. The closing balance was Rs. 38,38,800 against an opening balance of Rs. 66,58,200.

Receipts.

In the local account an anticipated deficit of Rs. 97,000 became actually one of Rs. 20,000 only, receipts being better by Rs. 65,000 and expenditure less by Rs. 12,000 than was anticipated. The closing balance was Rs. 26,43,000 as against an opening balance of Rs. 26,63,000.

The circumstances of the year were not auspicious for the provincial finances. The severe frosts of the spring of 1905 were followed by a season of capricious rainfall; in several districts the fall was so inadequate that famine ensued. The large reductions that had been made in the rabi demand were followed by remissions and suspensions of the kharif also, and other heads of revenue were affected besides land revenue. But except in the districts where the rains of 1905 failed the year turned out perhaps better than could have been anticipated at the beginning, and if it had not been for the unexpected fall in the receipts from canals, the province would have been able to congratulate itself that its treasury had passed well through a trying year. As it is, the closed accounts of the year compare thus in thousands of rupees with those of the year before:—

	1904-05.			1905-06.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	... 75,27	25,59	1,00,86	66,58	26,63	93,21
Receipts	... 3,80,08	1,37,80	5,17,88	3,85,67	1,44,56	5,30,23
Total	... 4,55,35	1,62,89	6,18,24	4,52,25	1,71,19	6,23,44
Expenditure	... 3,88,77	1,36,26	5,25,03	4,13,86	1,44,76	5,58,62
Closing balance	... 66,58	26,63	93,21	38,39	26,43	64,82

Approximately 24 lakhs of the provincial expenditure is an increase due to grants made for definite purposes by the Government of India. In

Chapter V.
REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

32 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906.]

a year of restricted income and large famine relief expenditure any large addition to charges met from ordinary provincial revenues was impossible.

In the heads of receipt the following were the principal differences between the figures of the two years :—

	Provincial.	Local.
	+	—
Land revenue	26,95	...
Stamps	2,56	...
Excise	...	62
Provincial rates	...	10,33
Interest	58	...
Courts of law	42	...
Police	96	...
Education	3	34
Scientific, &c.	84	15
Superannuation	41	...
Miscellaneous	61	...
Irrigation major works	...	15,06
Irrigation minor works	...	82
Contributions	...	1,74 7,65

The increase in land revenue is made up of a decrease of Rs. 10,52,000 in ordinary shared receipts, an addition of Rs. 37,29,000 to the fixed assignments from imperial funds, and an increase of Rs. 18,000 in purely provincial items. The cause of the higher stamp and excise revenue has been noticed in the sections 42 and 43 of this report. The remission of the famine rate, a reduction of the rural police rate in some districts in Oudh, and the inclusion in the public accounts of the rate under Act X of 1892 have produced the net decrease in provincial rates. The larger income from interest, from courts, and from education is due to normal expansion. The Kumbh mela at Allahabad caused the provincial increase under the head "Scientific and other minor departments." The extension of pensionable service under district boards swelled the provincial receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, while larger lapses of deposits added to the miscellaneous income. Irrigation revenue fell owing to the restriction of area in the rabi of 1905 and the reduction of rates in the kharif. The increased contributions to deficit district boards and the decreased resumptions from surplus district boards were the method taken to make available to them their shares in the six lakhs and eight lakhs grants.

Expenditure.

219. On the expenditure side there occurred the following large variations from the figures of the previous year :—

	Provincial.	Local.
	+	—
Assignments and compensation	...	1,68
Land revenue	97	...
Interest	41	...
General administration	1,87	11
Courts of law	42	...
Jails	2,22	...
Police	9,63	14
Education	2,19	3,37
Medical	94	35
Scientific, &c.	1,33	35
Superannuation	63	3
Famine relief	8,87	...
Land for subsidized companies	1,00	...
Irrigation, interest	38	...
Irrigation major works	...	64
Irrigation minor works	48	...
Civil works	...	11,85
Contributions	7,81	5,44 1,89

The first decrease is merely a change in account, since the province has been relieved of a charge by the empire and has made an assignment in exchange. The irrigation works' decreases and increases represent difficulties

in executing improvements in canals in a busy year and the progress of tank work in Bundelkhand. The decreased outlay on provincial civil works is due mainly to the expenditure in 1904-5 of large special grants from the Government of India, but in part to a change in the procedure of relieving municipalities from police charges. The increased contributions by provincial funds and decreased contributions by local funds have already been explained. The additions to the charges for interest, the courts, superannuation and irrigation interest are the results of natural growth. The large outlay on famine relief and the increased cost of jails are the effect of the calamities of season. The greater educational expenditure, the large additional disbursements on local civil works and most of the provincial increase upon police and scientific and minor departments are due in the main to the imperial grants already mentioned. But the assumption of the cost of municipal police as a provincial charge, and additional expenses on fairs and parks also need notice as contributing causes. The increase in land revenue expenditure was caused by the operations for the relief of estates in Bundelkhand, and by changes in accounting for the cost of the court of wards. There were some changes and the cost of the Royal visit caused most of the increased outlay on general administration. The new scale of pay for the Indian Medical Service, extensions of dispensaries, and new outlay on medical school hostels and lunatic asylums have raised the medical charges. The land purchased at the cost of a lakh was a portion of that required for the Delhi (Shahdara) Saharanpur railway.

220. The budget estimates for the year compare thus with the actual accounts of the provincial revenue :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	...	60,35
Income	...	3,85,61
Expenditure	...	4,10,28
Closing balance	...	35,88
		38,39

The agreement between the totals is closer than in any other recent year, but it does not extend into details.

221. The incorporated local fund actual accounts for the year were also close to the budget estimate :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	...	25,30
Income	...	1,43,91
Expenditure	...	1,44,88
Closing balance	...	24,33
		26,43

Incorporated
local funds.

A reduced receipt from provincial rates was due mainly to the revision of the rural police rate; school fee income expanded, and ferry tolls decreased. Among charges savings occurred in land revenue owing to delay in improving the position of kanungos and patwaris and the curtailment of land record surveys. Under education the rise is due to the six lakhs grant for primary education. Of the closing balance Rs. 11,26,000 stood to the credit of district boards' funds and Rs. 10,13,000 to the credit of the patwari funds; Rs. 4,91,000 belonged to the Oudh rural police fund. The balance of the patwari funds was transferred to the provincial account at the close of the year.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for 1905-1906.)

222. The opening balance of the municipal funds was Rs. 21,20,577, the income Rs. 71,73,349, the expenditure Rs. 71,23,452, and the closing balance Rs. 21,70,474.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(See under Chapter I of the report for 1901-1902, details of the last census.)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1905; and tables under XIII—Births and deaths, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Births.

223. The total number of births recorded during 1905 was 1,967,009, and the birth rate was 41·24 per thousand of population against the quinquennial mean of 44·07. Twenty-six districts recorded a birth rate above, and twenty-two below the provincial mean. The number of males born to every 100 females was 108·39. The birth rate in municipalities was 38·82, the number of births being 120,145, and in only 25 out of the 89 municipalities were births recorded in excess of deaths.

Deaths.

224. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 2,098,300 against 1,654,949 in the preceding year, and the death rate was 44·00 as compared with 34·70 in 1904, and the quinquennial mean of 33·80. The high mortality was due partly to the abnormal climatic conditions of the year, which led to a general unhealthiness, partly to an unusually virulent epidemic of plague, and to a less degree to severe outbreaks of cholera in several districts. The excess of deaths over births per thousand of population was 2·76. Twenty-five districts recorded death rates in excess of birth rates. Nearly 27 per mille of the deaths are assigned to fevers, but the conspicuously high rates in individual districts are due to severe outbreaks of plague or cholera, *viz.* in Muttra and Ghazipur, where the rate is 91·01 and 65·38 respectively, to plague; and in Sultanpur where the rate is 65·66, to cholera.

The death rate for the urban area (towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards) was 53·64 (in municipalities it was 53·42) as against 49·10 in the preceding year, and that for rural tracts was 43·26 against 33·60. Apart from the crowding and the conditions hostile to human life in large towns, there is no doubt that a more efficient registration is to some extent responsible for the higher rate of mortality in the urban area.

The highest mortality was recorded in March and the lowest in August.

Infantile mortality.

225. The infantile mortality was 262·9 per 1,000 of births as compared with 226·6 in the preceding year, and 229·4 the decennial average for the period 1891 to 1900. The increase is more apparent than real, as in proportion to the general mortality the infantile death rate is lower than it was in the previous year.

Cholera.

226. The number of deaths from cholera was 121,790, and the rate of mortality was 2·55 per mille, 1·68 above the decennial mean. The districts in Oudh, and in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions suffered most. The Sultanpur district shows the highest death rate (25·30) from this cause. The urban mortality was 6·4, and the rural 2·70.

Small-pox.

227. Small-pox caused comparatively few deaths, the ratio being .07 per mille as against the quinquennial average of .15.

Plague.

228. The number of deaths from plague was 383,802, more than double the number of the previous year, and the highest that has been recorded since its appearance in these provinces. The rate of mortality per mille was 8·05 as compared with 3·75 in the previous year. Muttra district suffered most, the number of deaths from this cause being 47,798 and the death rate 62·64 per mille. Other districts with high death rates from plague were Ghazipur (22·03), Allahabad (19·94), Agra (19·08), Ballia (17·14) and Muzaffarnagar (16·30). Out of 107 towns with a population exceeding 10,000, only 8 had no deaths from plague. Kiratpur (Bijnor) shows the greatest mortality (71·82).

and Dibai (Bilandshahr) the next (52·94). Eight out of 6,411 persons inoculated are reported to have died from plague, but reliable information on this point is difficult to obtain.

229. Fevers as usual claim the majority of deaths, but it must be remembered that fever is the customary cause assigned for every death which cannot by an unskilled diagnosis be attributed to some other definite and well-known disease. The number of deaths from this cause is recorded as 1,284,164, more than half the total mortality from all causes. The death rate was 26·92, the quinquennial average being 24·63. Sabaranpur had a death rate of 38·18 from this cause, and the mortality was high also in Ghazipur, Moradabad, Kheri, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Bijnor and Shahjahanpur.

230. During the year 643,668 powders of quinine were sold, mainly through post offices. Increased efforts were made to bring it within reach of the poorer classes, and an additional agency for spreading its sale has been found in board and aided school teachers.

231. There were 26,582 deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea and 23,271 from respiratory diseases, but registration of the latter was defective. Snakes and wild beasts caused 5,239 deaths, and wounds or accidents 15,980. There were 757 suicides among males, and 2,229 among females. The adjoining districts of Hardoi, Farrukhabad and Shahjahanpur are again to the fore in the number of suicides.

232. Local authorities tested 330,290 birth entries and 330,949 death entries. The percentage of omissions detected was 2·26 and 1·66, respectively. The vaccination staff tested 381,602 birth entries and 275,910 death entries, and found a percentage of omission of 2·44 and 2·27.

Fever.

Other causes.

Registration
of vital
statistics.

52.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

(For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 for 1905-1906; on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for 1905; and the tables under XXIV—Emigration appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

233. Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, though greater than in the previous year, was insignificant, the number of emigrants being 384 workers and 163 dependants. Recruitment was practically confined to Ghazipur, a few persons only having been recruited in Basti and Banda, the only other districts in which any labourers were engaged.

No annual statistics are available showing the amount and course of free emigration, but it is known to exist to a considerable extent, particularly from the eastern districts to Calcutta, Howrah and other industrial centres.

234. The total number of emigrants from the United Provinces was 11,685, being 76 per cent. of the total emigration from British India. Basti supplied the largest number of emigrants. Registrations were numerous in Cawnpore and Fyzabad, but included a considerable proportion of residents of other districts.

Demarara and Trinidad took most emigrants, followed by Natal, Jamaica, Fiji and Mauritius.

235. There are no annual statistics of immigration.

Inland Emi-
gration.Foreign Emi-
gration.

Immigration.

53.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1905; and the tables under XIV and XV—Medical Relief, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

236. The foundation stone of the Medical College at Lucknow, destined to be the memorial of the royal visit to the United Provinces, was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 26th December 1905. The scheme, which owes its origin and main support to the Taluqdars of Oudh, was enthusiastically received throughout the province. Subscriptions to the amount of over 13 lakhs have been promised.

237. Eleven dispensaries were opened, and eleven were closed, so the year opened and closed with the same number of hospitals and dispensaries, viz. 509. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients at public and aided

Medical Col-
lege.Hospitals and
Dispensaries.

VITAL STA-
TISTICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

Establishment.

Beds.

Relief to
women.

Diseases.

Financial.

General.

dispensaries of all kinds was 3,685,989, and is over 50,000 above the attendance in the previous year. The number of patients treated at private non-aided dispensaries was 355,244, showing an advance of 11,000 over the figures of the previous year.

238. The staff of hospital assistants is still undermanned. In the cadre of 426 there were at the close of the year 53 vacancies. Admissions to the Agra Medical school have been extended, but it will be some time before the present tension is removed.

Three assistant surgeons, six hospital assistants and two lady doctors died in the execution of their duty during the year and the first few months of 1906.

239. Indoor accommodation was available for 3,903 patients, and the average daily number of indoor patients was 2,225.

240. At the general dispensaries there was a daily average of 202 female indoor and 3,776 outdoor patients, the total number of the latter being 574,328. The female dispensaries were attended by 306,707 patients, over a third of whom were children. Lady doctors and female hospital assistants paid 4,676 visits to pardah-nashin ladies at their own homes.

241. The figures for diseases treated do not show any particularly striking variations. Fewer cases of malaria fever were treated, though the mortality assigned to this cause increased considerably (*vide* section 51, Births and Deaths). Tubercular disease has continued to increase, and more cases of cholera were treated.

The number of operations was 184,346, and the number of patients operated upon 178,289, of whom 161,713 were cured.

242. The total income (including opening balance) of hospitals and dispensaries increased from Rs. 12,57,471 to Rs. 12,79,808, and the expenditure from Rs. 8,60,217 to Rs. 9,21,870. The closing balance was Rs. 3,57,938 against Rs. 3,55,882. The value of the invested capital on 31st December 1905 was Rs. 9,71,695.

243. Additional buildings were provided in many places, and considerable improvements were effected in the accommodation both for patients and to the medical staff.

A medical manual containing the standing orders of the department was published during the year.

The number, the pay and the control of civil surgeons' clerks has been revised, their position has been regulated, and their posts have been made pensionable.

Successful experiments were made with anti-venene and permanganate of potash in the treatment of snake-bites.

54.—SANITATION.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1905; and the tables under XIII—Sanitation, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Municipalities.

244. A notice of the expenditure on sanitation in municipalities, and of the principal works of the year will be found in section 26, Municipal administration.

The water works at Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Dehra, Mussooree and Naini Tal remained in an efficient state, and the analysis of water was generally satisfactory.

Considerable progress was made in sanitation during the year, the effects of which will be more apparent in a less unhealthy year, and when outbreaks of plague have ceased to vitiate the statistics of mortality. Important experiments are being carried out with a view to ascertaining the time required in India for septic treatment of domestic sewage and sullage, and also the best means of completing their purification.

245. The village sanitary inspection books are reported to be fully used in almost all districts.

Fairs.

246. An outbreak of cholera at the Dadri fair in Ballia was successfully dealt with. With the exception of a few cases of plague at the Magh mela

1905-1906.]

VACCINATION.

37 Chapter VI.

VITAL STA-
TISTICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

at Allahabad, and the Mahavaruni fair at Hardwar, the remaining large fairs passed off without the appearance of any epidemic disease.

247. The Sanitary Board held four meetings during the year. Projects and estimates aggregating Rs. 18,85,153 were considered and approved.

Sanitary
Board.

55.—VACCINATION.

(For details see the annual report on Vaccination for 1905-1906; and the tables under XVI.—Vaccination, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

248. There were 933 vaccinators, eleven more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,53,241 and the average cost of each successful case of vaccination was one anna six pies. The total number of operations was 1,695,416, an increase of 23,656, and the number of successful primary operations was 1,544,152. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,850, and the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 33·79. In view of the prevalence of plague and cholera these results are satisfactory.

249. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow and Patwa Dangar. Supply of The total number of primary operations performed with pure calf lymph. lymph was 18,788, and with glycerinated lymph 32,123, the percentage of success being 99·10 and 91·54. Lymph was regularly supplied from the central dépôt at Patwa Dangar to all districts in the plains.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION.

56.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

(See page 58 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

57.—EDUCATION.

(For details see the annual report on Public Instruction for the year 1905-1906 and the tables under X.—Education, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

General.

250. The year was one of exceptional progress. The number of public educational institutions increased by 12 per cent, the increase including 24 secondary schools, 937 boys' primary schools and 107 girls' primary schools. There were at the close of the year 15,708 educational institutions of all classes, of which 10,542 were public and 5,166 private institutions. The total number of scholars was 576,336 or 73,947 more than in the previous year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. More than nine-tenths of this increase was in public institutions. The percentage of the population of school-going age receiving instruction was 8·02, that of boys being 14·71 and that of girls 9·6. The scholars at public institutions numbered 502,139, and at private institutions 74,197.

Expenditure.

251. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,21,318, nearly nine lakhs more than in 1904-05. This increase is made up of Rs. 3,12,000 spent directly on the maintenance of educational institutions, Rs. 4,73,000 on buildings and apparatus, Rs. 57,000 on inspection, and Rs. 18,000 on scholarships. Provincial revenues provided Rs. 14,49,433, district board funds Rs. 25,20,820, municipal funds Rs. 1,88,246, fees Rs. 11,09,268 and other sources Rs. 11,74,649. Collegiate education cost seven lakhs and school education thirty-one and-a-half lakhs, of which eighteen lakhs were spent on secondary and thirteen and-a-half on primary schools. Two and-a-half lakhs were spent on schools for special instruction, thirteen lakhs on buildings, and four lakhs on inspection.

252. The augmented expenditure was met mainly from provincial revenues which contributed directly or through district boards over six lakhs of rupees more than last year, either from the resources of the local Government or from special grants placed at the disposal of the latter by the Government of India.

Examinations.

253. During the year 15 candidates qualified for the M.A. and D.Sc. degree, 244 for the B.A., and 11 for the B.Sc., while 299 passed the Intermediate and 450 the Entrance examination.

Controlling agencies.

254. The scheme for regrading the district inspecting staff and for improving the pay and prospects of the deputy and sub-deputy inspectors was carried into effect. Additional sub-deputy inspectors were appointed in ten districts.

Collegiate education. The University.

255. The reconstitution of the University in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was accomplished during the year. The new Syndicate contains fifteen members representing the different Faculties in addition to certain *ex-officio* members. The Faculties are empowered to associate with themselves a limited number of persons who possess special knowledge of the subject of study represented by the Faculty. The Faculty of Arts elected eleven, and the Faculty of Science five such associates. Two new boards of studies were created, one for vernacular languages and one for teaching. There will also be a separate board for biology. Meetings of the Senate have been opened to press reporters, thus emphasising the popular character of the reformed University. A degree of licentiate in teaching has been instituted. The ordinary income of the University for the year exceeded Rs. 65,000, and a grant of Rs. 48,000 was received from the Government of India. The total expenditure was under Rs. 59,000, and out of the balance a sum of Rs. 35,000 was invested as a fixed deposit in the Bank of Bengal.

256. The college class attached to the Fyzabad High School was closed ; aid was given to three more colleges, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Saint Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, and Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. The number of students rose from 1,825 to 2,090. The MacDonnell boarding-house at the Muir Central College is approaching completion, and will accommodate 72 residents. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, continued to flourish and had 363 students, of whom 336 were boarders. Two new departments are to be added. A properly staffed school of Arabic learning has been established by the aid of a grant from Government, and, in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the college, a Prince of Wales science school has been founded. The estate on which Meerut College stands has been purchased by the managing committee, and improvements to the existing buildings are in progress towards which subscriptions amounting to Rs. 30,000 and a Government grant of Rs. 20,000 have been given. Plans and estimates for the new buildings of the Canning College have been under discussion, and Government has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for the science laboratories, and Rs. 50,000 for a hostel for students. The scope of the Thomason Civil Engineering College is to be widened by the opening of a technical class for the training of mechanicians and electricians.

257. The number of students at the Sanskrit College, Benares, was 488 against 473 in the previous year. There were 64 successful candidates in the Acharya examination, and 126 in the Madhyama examination. The salaries of the pandits were substantially raised during the year. The enrolment at the Lalit Hari Sanskrit and Medical College, Pilibhit, rose to 175. The object of the founders, who provided an income of about Rs. 5,000 for this college, was to encourage the study of Sanskrit literature and of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

258. There were 572 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 82,240. The number, both of schools and scholars, has increased. The total expenditure in secondary schools (including their primary classes) was slightly over 18 lakhs of rupees, of which 7 lakhs were provided from fees, nearly 5½ lakhs from district or municipal funds, 3½ lakhs from other sources, mainly private, and about two lakhs from provincial revenues. Girls' schools cost Rs. 2,69,000, and boys' schools Rs. 15,32,000. The cost of scholarships increased to Rs. 55,838. The improved pay of teachers in English schools and their admission to pensions has attracted a better class of applicants for appointment. Proposals have been made to similarly improve the position of teachers in vernacular schools.

Many schools are overcrowded or ill-provided with suitable accommodation, and almost everywhere there is a demand for more and better boarding houses.

The conduct of scholars is generally reported to have deteriorated owing to the abolition of the punishment of fines, and to the difficulty of finding any other suitable penalty for small breaches of discipline.

259. The number of scholars in the primary stage of all schools for boys rose to 438,702, an increase of 60,000 during the year. Forty per cent. of the total number were in aided, and sixty per cent. in state schools. The expenditure on primary schools, excluding buildings, was Rs. 18,63,475, of which over 12 lakhs were spent on boys' schools. The education of boys is most general in the Kumaun and Meerut divisions, where the percentage of scholars to total population of school going age is 11·73 and 10·63 respectively, and most backward in the Fyzabad division, where the percentage is 6·42, the provincial percentage being 8·06. The total expenditure on primary education for boys whether in primary or secondary schools amounted to Rs. 17,19,000 or about two lakhs more than last year. An enquiry into the rates at which fees are levied in lower primary classes of board schools has shown that in some districts no fees are charged and in others that they vary from one anna to six annas a year. The total fee income of district boards' primary schools was Rs. 58,831, of which half approximately represents the

receipts from the lower primary classes. The special grants for primary education and for civil works enabled boards to give a considerable impetus to education during the year with the result already indicated.

Approximately three-fourths of the increased expenditure was on state or board schools and one-fourth on aided schools. Many school buildings have been constructed or improved during the year, but much remains to be done. Progress in this direction is hampered for lack of funds.

Training schools for teachers.

260. In addition to the Government Training College at Allahabad for English teachers there are five normal schools for training teachers for vernacular, secondary and primary schools. The number of students who qualified for certificates was 354. The cost of maintenance of the five schools was nearly Rs. 81,000. Lower primary teachers' training classes with a short course lasting one year have been opened in 46 districts. The number under training was 266 and the cost amounted to Rs. 10,000.

In the three institutions for training mistresses for girls' schools, certificates were obtained by 15 students.

Technical education.

261. The popularity of the Industrial school, Lucknow, is shown by the continued increase in its numbers, which rose during the year from 161 to 225. The attendance at the Medical school, Agra, rose from 297 to 317, of whom 242 were men and 75 women. A hostel for students has been opened, and quarters provided for the three resident hospital assistants. A new lecture theatre has been completed, the dissecting-room is being enlarged, and a practical class room is also under construction. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 33,537. The Agricultural school, Cawnpore, reopens at the next session as a college with a three years' course of instruction. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,344.

Female education.

262. There were 967 girls' schools, and the number of girls receiving education was 33,206, of whom 28,454 were at state schools, and 39 in colleges. The attendance shows an increase of 30 per cent. during the year. The total expenditure from public funds on colleges and schools for girls was Rs. 1,71,000. The spread of education among girls is strikingly different in the east and the west of the province. It is most backward in the eastern divisions where the percentage of girls at school to those of an age to attend is .6 as compared with 1.5 in the western divisions.

New departmental schools were opened at Benares and Almora; and a school already attended by over one hundred pupils of good social position was opened under the auspices of the Central Hindu College. At Moradabad a fine building has been commenced and is in part already occupied by the new Hindu girls' school; the buildings, which have so far cost Rs. 20,366, have been opened, and a Hindu lady principal has been engaged.

The number of girls educated in boys' schools was 6,305, or more than double the number so educated in the previous year.

The report of the committee on female education was received during the year, but lack of funds has so far been an obstacle to the furtherance of its recommendations. To carry out the suggestions in their entirety an additional charge of fully six lakhs a year would be required, and even a modified scheme with a reduced scale of expenditure demands three lakhs, a sum which could not be provided during the year. Some advance has, however, been made; capitation grants to the teachers of boys' schools for the attendance of girl pupils have been sanctioned, and the appointment of an Indian Educational Service Inspectress has been agreed to, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Europeans and Eurasians.

263. The number of European and Eurasian scholars attending institutions of all kinds has risen from 4,223 to 4,441. Grants from Government amounted to Rs. 1,90,800, including grants for buildings and furniture, and a special grant of Rs. 7,000 towards the repairs of the school buildings at Mussooree which were damaged by the earthquake in April 1905.

Hindus and
Muhamma-
dans.

264. The increase in the number of Hindu scholars was over 61,000 and of Muhammadans 12,670. The advance made by the latter was again maintained beyond its numerical proportion according to population, viz. one-sixth;

The total number of Hindus receiving education was 256,629 and of Muhammadans 106,701, but nearly 17,000 of the latter were at elementary schools where instruction is almost exclusively religious.

265. There were 144 boys at the Chunar Reformatory school. Good progress was made. The equipment of the workshops was improved and fresh industries were introduced. Of the 125 boys discharged during the past three years ten were reconvicted.

266. Private institutions imparted education to 74,197 scholars, of whom 2,282 were Europeans or Eurasians, 34,088 Muhammadans and the rest Hindus. There was an increase both in the number of schools and in the attendance.

267. The usual circle tournaments were held, and district tournaments became more general. Itinerant gymnastic instructors were appointed in more districts. A great defect in physical training is that masters generally take no part in school games. Native physical exercises continued to be practised.

268. The provincial text book committee continued to render useful service. The maintenance of book depôts by district boards for the supply of books to their schools is being gradually abandoned in favour of the encouragement of private enterprise.

269. Mr. Lewis, who has been Director of public instruction for twelve years, retired a few months after the close of the year. The following table indicates to some extent the advance in education during these twelve years:—

	1895.	1906.	Difference.
Number of arts colleges ...	19	29	+ 10
Number of scholars in arts colleges ...	2,032	2,970	+ 938
Number of secondary schools ...	494	572	+ 78
Number of scholars in secondary schools ...	58,419	82,240	+ 23,821
Number of primary schools ...	4,335	9,799	+ 5,464
Number of scholars in primary schools ...	165,023	411,587	+ 246,564
Grand total of scholars in public and private institutions ...	285,844	576,336	+ 290,992
Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age ...	7.76	14.71	+ 6.95
Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age ...	.37	.96	+ .59
Total expenditure ...	Rs. 85,04,509	Rs. 66,21,318	+ 30,16,809

58.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(See the tables under *XII—The Press, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

270. The number of publications was 1,481, a decrease of seven per cent. on last year's total. There were 1,317 books and 164 periodicals, or if the figures are analysed in another way 1,100 original works, 320 republications and 61 translations. In character 295 were educational and 1,186 non-educational. They represented eleven languages, the chief being Hindi 517, Urdu 386, Sanskrit 88, English 82, Persian 32 and Arabic 27. In subject, poetry leads with 380 works, religion 267, language 190, fiction 95, philosophy 81, science 80 and medicine 52.

271. Religion as usual attracts more writers both in poetry and prose than any other subject. A republication of the writings of Kabir with a learned commentary written two hundred years ago, and a revised edition of *Hinduism, ancient and modern*, were the books of most importance that appeared during the year. Religious poetry chiefly centres round the names of Rama and Krishna, but the only noteworthy production was a further instalment of Raja Rudra Pratap Singh's *Ramayan*. The original works of fiction generally display extravagance and want of taste, and often moral depravity; a similar tendency is also shown in the books selected for translation. The only historical work worth mentioning is an Urdu translation of Ibn Khaldun's *History of the early Muhammadan Dynasties* of which volume VII appeared during the year. Medical literature shows that the attitude towards plague preventive measures is undergoing a change. No

Reformatory Schools.

Private insti-
tutions.

Physical train-
ing.

Text books.

Retrospect.

Number of
works.

Subjects of
literature.

Chapter VII
INSTRUO-
TION.

The native
press.

Princip al
topics of the
native press.

42 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1905-1906]

less than eighty-six books on philosophical subjects have appeared, and nearly all schools of thought are represented.

272. The total number of newspapers on the register was one hundred and fifty-one, four-fifths of which were monthly or weekly publications. Thirty-six newspapers were started during the year. Of these, twenty were published in Urdu, ten in Hindi, one in Sanskrit, one in Anglo-Bengali, and four in English. Of the papers started during the year, the *Jasus*, which is a weekly paper, purports to aim at the reform of Native States; the *Asr-i-Jadid*, a monthly publication in Urdu, and the *Baranasi*, a weekly Anglo-Bengali paper, aim at cultivating friendly relations between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The *Agra Magazine*, a monthly English journal, is an organ of advanced political views and deals with Indian politics, economics, industries, arts, history and literature. During the year seven old and four new papers ceased to exist. Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad, Agra, Moradabad, Benares, Aligarh and Cawnpore were the chief centres of journalism. Of the newspapers and periodicals in English, the *Central Hindu College Magazine* (Benares) and the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) had the largest circulation: of those in Urdu the *Arya Patra* (Bareilly), the *Satopkari* (Bareilly) and the *Hindustani* (Lucknow); of those in Hindi the *Nigamagam Chandrika* (Benares), the *Rajput* (Agra), the *Santosh Dharm Pataka* (Moradabad), the *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), the *Arya Mitra* (Agra), the *Saraswati* (Allahabad), the *Swadesh Bandhu* (Agra) and the *Ved Prakash* (Meerut).

273. The principal subjects discussed were the partition of Bengal, the swadeshi movement including the boycott of foreign manufactures, and the disturbances at Barisal. Considerable attention was devoted to the subject of strikes among railway and other employés. The relation of Muhammadans to the Sultan of Turkey, the strained feelings between Hindus and Muhammadans, the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian press, and the Muhammadan deputation were dealt with at considerable length. There was a general tendency to magnify the shortcomings of Europeans and Eurasians, and in mixed cases to accuse the authorities of prejudice against the Indians. On the whole the tone of the papers was moderate. No press prosecutions were instituted during the year.

59.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

60.—ARTS AND SCIENCES. *

(For details see the annual report of the Lucknow Museum for 1905-1906.)

L u c k n o w
Museum.

274. Visitors to the museum numbered 163,635, the largest number on record, and included 764 *pardah-nashin* ladies. The net cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,275. Valuable additions were made to the numismatic, natural history and other sections. The artware dépôt received Rs. 1,947 from the sale of artware sent to the museum for sale by the makers.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHEOLOGY.

61.—ARCHEOLOGY.

(For details see the annual reports of the Archaeological Surveyor for 1905-1906 and of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for 1905-1906.)

275. Rupees 1,71,434 were spent during the year on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces.

The corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Am at Agra fort were rebuilt, the plaster of the columns and roof was repaired, brick floors were provided for the *dalans*, and a new parapet was constructed round the *baoli* in the quadrangle. The restoration of the colonnade round the Taj quadrangle was in progress. The four marble minarets at the south gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra were restored at a cost of Rs. 53,923, marble balustrades were also constructed, and the dripstones of the minarets were faced with marble. At Fatehpur-Sikri progress was made with the restoration of the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb, and the renewal of three marble beams in the tomb. The restoration of the Zohra Bagh kiosques at Agra and the structural repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum-Jaharian and Bala Pir at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district were completed. Special repairs to the Residency buildings at Lucknow were carried out, and the work of restoring the Jama Masjid at Lucknow, and of preserving the Alam Bagh house and gateway in the Lucknow district was completed. Progress was made with the re-roofing of the Chhatar Manzil palace.

276. Excavations were carried on at the Matha-Kuar kot near Kasia in the Gorakhpur district. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey is of opinion that these excavations have afforded positive proof of the identity of this site with the traditional scene of Buddha's Nirvāna. Money for continuing the work of exploration during 1906-1907 has been sanctioned.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(See page 68 of annual report for the year 1901-1902.)

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical. 277. The year was uneventful.

64.—STATIONERY.

Stationery. 278. The consumption of stationery stores decreased from Rs. 4,13,144 to Rs. 3,31,635. Less paper and binding materials were required by the Government press, and fewer type-writers were supplied.

65.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press. 279. Receipts amounted to Rs. 83,562 and expenditure to Rs. 5,66,163. In consequence of the strike of Bengali printers in Calcutta in the autumn of 1905, a large quantity of work was sent to this press by the Governments of India and Bengal.

